THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 13,153. NEW YORK, SUNDAY, AUGUST 25, 1872.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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HERALD BRANCH OFFICE—UPTOWN

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE NEW YORK HERALD RECEIVED AT THE BRANCH OFFICE,

1,265 BROADWAY,

WEST SIDE, BETWEEN THIRTY-FIRST AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FROM 8 A. M. TILL 9 P. M. ON WEEK DAYS (SUNDAYS 2 TILL 9 P. M.) AT OFFICE RATES. NO EXTRA CHARGE OF ANY KIND.

PERSONAL.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z. Third time. Write.

BLUE AND BROWN PARLORS—MANSION MAY BE known by carriage gate, shaded by willow trees, near Second avenue. Call immediately.

CAPE MAY, N. J., COLUMBIA AVENUE COTTAGE.—Sorry you were so far from the Stockton. I wish to become acquainted with you. Please send address to new paper box 214 New York Herald office and wait patiently for answer. Green Waist, this is not for you.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF THE WHEREABOUTS of Patrick Williams, a native of Mullingar, county of Westmeath, Ireland, aged 25 years, by his sister Ann. Address, care W. Cooper, Scotch Plains, N. J. California papers please copy.

IF MARY S., WHO LEFT THE STEAMER GREAT Western, will apply at 70 Sixth street, she will find a letter for her, and also her trunk.

IF THE GENTLEMAN WOULD LIKE TO KNOW THE whereabouts of the lady with eyes and voice like his friend, let him address for one week, CONFIDENCE, 51 East Twelfth street, New York city.

J. R.—FORGED $30 PAID BY THE OLD BANK, AND book balanced; don't try another. J. B.

KARL—HAVE RETURNED FROM BOSTON. SEND your address to NELLIE CLARK, box 119 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

LOUISE ST. CLAIR.—ALL LETTERS ADDRESSED TO her sent to Post office, New York.

MISSING—SINCE LAST FRIDAY, FRANK LAUGHLIN, aged 13; tall, light hair, blue eyes; dressed in blue cord vest, light striped pants and straw hat. Any information gratefully acknowledged by his parents at 331 West Thirty-second street.

MR. B., FROM TROY—YOU WILL FIND MAGGIE R—— 128 W—— Twenty-seventh street. August 24, 1872.

R—AM IN TOWN. WILL MEET YOU AT THE OLD place, and at the usual hour as Monday. R.

UNEXPECTED ARRIVAL—REMAIN IN TOWN. Write if possible. Left parcel as promised. N. F.

WILL A TRUE LADY OF CULTURE AND FINE APpearance address, with full description and confidence, HONOR, Herald office.

WE WILL MEET HERE WHEN YOU CAN.—Imperative, for your sake. Have heard. Long for the picture. My wish the same always. God bless you. C.

WILL FRANCES PARKER, FORMERLY OF 20 EAST Thirteenth street, please send her present address to OBARLES M. B., Herald office?

WILL THE GENTLEMEN WHO CALLED ON S. C. Walters, 73 West Fifty-third street on Sunday, July 14, please call again or send address?

WILL MRS. JANE MESSENGER PLEASE CALL where she lived in May last on Second avenue.

LOST AND FOUND.

A SCOTCH TERRIER, MEDIUM SIZE, YELLOW, long ears and answers to the name of "Pet." Any one returning it to 233 West Forty-eighth street will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON STEAMBOAT THOMAS CORNELL, CERTificate No. 165 for 20 shares of stock of the Buffalo Mutual Gaslight Company. The transfer of the same has been stopped, and the finder is requested to return it to the office of the Citizens' Gaslight Company, 170 Atlantic street, Brooklyn.

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE FOR $1,468 57, DATED New York, August 1, 1872, at six months, signed Urpin Benedict & Co., and endorsed by them, payable at Fairfield County National Bank, Norwalk, Conn. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving the same at the HALLGARTEN & CO., 25 Broad street. All persons are warned against negotiating said note, as payment has been stopped.

LOST—ON FRIDAY NIGHT, IN A BROADWAY CAR, between Wood's Museum and Fifty-fifth street, an ivory Opera Glass. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to 64 Broadway, room 41.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, BETWEEN 3 AND 4 P. M., a gold brooch from Park Theatre, on Eighth avenue car to Perry street, a gold Sleeve Button. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at 60 Perry street.

LOST OR STOLEN—IN A FULTON FERRY OMNIbus, about 1 o'clock this afternoon, a Pocket-book, containing about $20 in currency and one gold dollar, with some papers. Who reward will be paid for the return of the same and no questions asked to S. J. TAYLOR, 816 Broadway.

STOLEN—AUGUST 17, HORSE AND WAGON; BAY mare, 15½ hands high, about one eye; top wagon, square box, deep body, brown rubber, nearly new; third a tail man, gray suit, with black mustache, dark complexion. gave the name of George Wilson. $100 reward for the return of property.
R. LA PAUGH, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN of a Parrot lost on the 23d from rear of 151 East Thirteenth street.

$20 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE RETURN of Frank, a black and white setter dog, taken from Fordham, July 29.
J. V. TRAPHAGEN, 398 Bowery.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY EVENING, 19th inst., on a Second avenue car, a fine hunting case gold American Watch, Waltham make, and two gold and onyx screw Shirt Studs. Deliver at No. 1 Park place, room 27, and get your money.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A. STUPE, 50 FULTON STREET, Brooklyn, New York.
Sole Agents
for the
MUNICH (BAVARIA) EXPORT BEER.
Recommended by the first physicians
for being the purest and healthiest beverage.
In pint bottles $1 50 per dozen.
In quart bottles $2 50 per dozen.
Liberal discount allowed to the trade.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—MONEY LOANED ON LIFE POLICIES IN first class companies and on other securities, at 87 Liberty street, up stairs.

A.—HAVANA LOTTERY—AT REDUCED PRICES. Kentucky Lottery Drawings on File.
JOSEPH BATES, 196 Broadway, room No. 4.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS
KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 535—AUGUST 24, 1872.
3, 74, 45, 5, 64, 69, 9, 48, 73, 7, 50.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 504—AUGUST 24, 1872.
41, 34, 18, 35, 65, 22, 70, 60, 10, 78, 14, 36.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS NO. 403—AUGUST 24, 1872.
61, 77, 19, 42, 78, 47, 23, 40, 11, 25, 60, 6.
PADUCAH—CLASS NO. 404—AUGUST 24, 1872.
55, 57, 68, 57, 29, 31, 21, 20, 7, 69, 27, 70.
SIMMONS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.
Address J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway; Post office box 4,969.

A.—OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF ROYAL HAVANA and Kentucky State Lotteries always on file. J. CLUTE, Broker, 206 Broadway, 153 Fulton street, No. 2 Park row; Post office box 4,969.

ALL THE OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE KENtucky State Lotteries on file; information given.
GEORGE CLARK, Broker,
No. 1 Astor place, corner Broadway.

BANNING TRUSS AND BRACE COMPANY.
New and improved self-adjusting Reduction Brace Truss, Abdominal and Spinal Shoulder Braces and other surgical adjuncts, for sale and applied at 512 Broadway.

BRITISH SUBJECTS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THE United States government for property destroyed during the war will find it to their advantage to call on FRANCIS J. GEIS, 21 Park row, room 6.

CAMPAIGN BADGES BY THE MILLION.—OVER 100 new and elegant designs; samples of best styles for 10 cents.
CAMPAIGN BADGE COMPANY, 182 Broadway.

CAMPAIGN BADGES, MEDALS, &C.—THE LARGEST assortment and lowest prices; the trade supplied; buy at headquarters. S. WHITE & CO., Manufacturers, 83 Nassau st., New York.

CME. GRAY MAY BE CONSULTED FOR ALL DISeases of skin, eruptions, moles, freckles, discolorations, &c., and for diseases of the scalp, loss of hair and premature baldness. Hours 10 to 5 daily. Sole agent for Delangez' celebrated French cosmetics. 31 Lafayette place, New York.

ORDERS FOR CLEARING HOUSES AND SHIPS OF bedbugs, water bugs, roaches, moths and fleas can be left at H. DARNELLE'S office, 73 Forsyth street, or 204 West Forty-first street.

PERSONS DESIRING TEMPORARY LOANS UPON their Life Policies can borrow the surrender value by applying at the Insurance Agency, 32 Cedar street, room No. 2.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, KENTUCKY STATE and German Lotteries.—Official drawings of above Lotteries kept on file. WM. A. DAVIES, Broker, 418 Sixth av., and 24 East Eighteenth st., near Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—A. DAVIES, OF Havana, the only legalized agent, 588 Broadway N Y

STAMMERING.—NEW YORK STAMMERING INSTItute, established 1870, Professors MANN & COLVIN, Managers, 567 Broadway, corner Prince. Good references of persons cured. No pay until cured. Send for prospectus.

TAILORS AND OTHERS WHO USE MANUFACTURING machines are having Cowles' new Treadle attached; they, as well as those using Family Sewing machines, are finding its immense advantage. All are earnestly urged to call and see the Treadle.
HOLMES & CO., 7 Murray street.

$589,589 IS DRAWN DAILY IN THE LEGAL, honest Havana Lottery of Cuba. Fifty-one $10,000 was drawn in Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba, August 17. Address BALEY & CO. (office established thirty years), 174 Broadway.

SPORTING—DOGS, BIRDS, &C.

CHAS. HERZIG & BROTHER, 55 CHATHAM STREET, have received, per Bremen steamer Hansa, on 14th and 15th, 50 fine Hartz Mountain birds, of first class young German Canaries and other song and fancy Birds, which they offer for sale at the lowest possible prices.

FOR SALE—A BLACK AND TAN DOG. CAN BE seen at 304 Third avenue, corner Twenty-first street.

PIGEON SHOOTING AT HALL'S DRIVING PARK, Coney Island road, Monday, August 26, and every following Monday. Handicap Purse; three prizes; Long Island rules.

THE TURF.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.
Purse No. 1.—$150, for horses that have never beaten 2:29; $200 to first, $90 to second and $50 to third.
Purse No. 2.—$100, for horses that have never beaten 2:50; $75 to first and $25 to second.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5.
Purse No. 3.—$200, for horses that have never beaten 2:31; $125 to first, $50 to second and $25 to third.
Purse No. 4.—$150, for double teams; $100 to first and $50 to second.
The above purses will be mile heats, best three in five, in harness, with four to enter and three to start, except purse No. 4, and governed by the rules of the National Association. Entries close at the office of the association, Fulton, corner Boerum street, Brooklyn, Thursday, August 29, at 9 o'clock P. M. Premiums will be divided every Tuesday and Thursday of each week until further notice.
GEO. W. OAKLEY, Superintendent.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.—Monday, August 26, at 4 o'clock. Match $300; mile heats; 3 in 5, to wagon.
M. Rogers names br. m. Belle of Vermont.
D. Dunley names g. g. Telegraph.
Good day and track.
GEO. W. OAKLEY, Superintendent.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT THE AUCTION HOUSE OF
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL,
office and salesroom 37 Nassau street,
opposite the Post office.
THE HORSE AND CARRIAGE BRANCH
of our business is conducted at our
HORSE AUCTION MART,
110, 112 and 114 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET,
NEAR FOURTH AVENUE,
where we hold regular
SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.
GENTLEMEN WISHING TO PURCHASE, OR THOSE having Horses or Carriages to sell, will find our house perfectly reliable, as we conduct this branch of our business, as we do all others in this class, on the same straightforward principles which govern honorable houses in all mercantile pursuits.
WE GIVE THE PURCHASER OF EVERY HORSE that is warranted sound from 24 to 48 hours for trial.
ENTRIES FOR SALES OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES can be made at our downtown office and salesroom, 37 Nassau street, where we also keep a register of Horses for sale private.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

A.—LIGHT CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.
A carefully selected stock of reliable work offered at much below prevailing prices elsewhere.
Great bargains this week to make room.
An excellent Top Buggy for $150. Light Rockaway, $120. Five Pony Phaetons below cost. Other out-consignment. Four city built Road Wagons 20 per cent below factory prices.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty st.

AT BARKER & CHASE'S
CITY AUCTION MART AND NEW YORK TATTERSALLS,
corner Broadway and Thirty-ninth street.
GEO. W. BARKER, Auctioneer.
Regular sales of Horses, Carriages, &c.,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Gentlemen wishing to dispose of Horses and Carriages at public or private sale to the best advantage, and a general assortment of Horses, Carriages, Harness and everything in the Horse line, will find the above sale of all classes of purchasers constantly on hand.
A large driving ring
in the Mart for showing horses on sale.
Twenty-four hours allowed for trial
of horses sold unler warrantee.
Carriages taken on storage.
Superior stabling for horses on sale.
Outside sales solicited and promptly attended to.
Liberal advances made on everything in the Horse line

AT WALDRON & COOKE'S
Downtown Horse Mart,
New Church, Cedar and Liberty streets,
GRAND UNION SALE,
MONDAY, 26TH, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.
First class Coupe, Carriage, Road, Business, Family and Work Horses; three top Buggies, five sets Buggy Harness, two Hand Carts, one Baker's Wagon, Concord Express Wagons, &c., &c.

AT OUR REPAIR SHOPS, 61 CROSBY STREET, NEAR Spring street.
Four seat Phaeton, by Brewster & Co..... $250
Coupe Rockaway, in fine condition..... 400
Round front Coupe, our own make, nearly new..... 900
Light Barouche..... 450
Four seat Phaeton, with rumble, our own make..... 450
Six seat Rockaway, with curtains..... 450
Six seat Rockaway, with extension top..... 750
Four seat Phaeton, Miner & Stevens..... 400
Top Pony Phaeton, panel body..... 150
—All in good order for immediate use.
BRADLEY, PRAY & CO.,
Successors to John R. Lawrence & Co., 558 Broadway.

A JUMP SEAT BUGGY, EXPRESS WAGON, TOP Buggy, Rockaway, Phaeton, Harness, &c., slightly soiled, at bargains; Family Carriages and light Wagons, new and second hand, lowest popular prices.
TATTAM'S, 715 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE Carriages on hand and for sale low at A. S. FLANDRAU'S, No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

A.—THE FOLLOWING SECOND HAND CARRIAGES A. for sale low:—One top Pony Phaeton, Bowrom; one half-top Phaeton, Brewster; one Rockaway, Miner & Stevens; one light Cabriolet, one four-pass Rockaway, Lawrence, and other vehicles of good make. Also, one Pony Wagon and Harness. Peter Per & Co.'s, of Broome street, make, at A. S. FLANDRAU'S, No. 7 East Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue.

A.—T CART, LITTLE USED; LIGHT COUPE, IN A excellent order, at low rates. A large variety of new Carriages and Harness greatly reduced.
HAM'S, Fourth street, near Broadway.

A BAY HORSE—14½ HANDS, 6 YEARS OLD, sound and kind, at 327 Seventh avenue.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF ROAD AND TOP Wagons, Depot Rockaways and Basket Phaetons of the choicest finish and unchallenged competition in quality for sale at reasonable prices, at YOUNG'S Factory, 125th street, near Third avenue.

A.—NEW AND SECOND HAND COACHES, CLARences, Cupolets, Victorias, Excelsior Coupe Tops, Park, Pony, Basket Phaetons, Top and Road Wagons, Rockaways, Harness, 20 per cent cheaper than Broadway prices. WM. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster street.

AT PETER DUBOIS' REPOSITORY, 202 GREENE street, for sale, for half their value, one Pony or Doctor's Top Phaeton, new, own make; one full top, full spring Wagon, new, own make, and one city-made Top Wagon. Also bay mare, 15¾ hands high; been used by children; five years old.

A GOOD FAMILY HORSE—BLACK AND STYLISH; lady can drive; also covered Wagon in good order, at a bargain. Apply to F. COLTON, 53 East Thirteenth street.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, 141 WEST BROADway.—Rockaways, Park and Pony Phaetons, top and no top Buggies, Express, Depot and Business Wagons, both new and second hand, cheap for cash.

A RELIABLE AND FAST CHESNUT MARE, 9 years, 15.3; warranted to trot in 2:50; sound, kind and safe for a lady; top Phaeton and Harness; party returned from country. 761 Sixth avenue.

FOR SALE—GRAY TROTTING HORSE TELEGRAPH, 15¾ hands high, 8 years old; will show 2:45 and better, single or double. Can be seen at Prospect Fair grounds, at D. Dunby's stables.

FOR SALE—AT DUBOIS' REPOSITORY, 202 GREENE street, one set of gold mounted phaeton Harness, by Wood Gibson, but little used; also one set single coupe Harness, by Wood Gibson, but little used; three quarter seat square box Dusenbery and Van Duser Wagon and one rumble seat Phaeton; will be sold at one-half their value.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR BLACK MARE, RAISED in Dutchess county, 6 years old, 15¾ hands high, perfectly sound and kind; suitable for family or road purposes; very strong and of great endurance; can trot fast; fully warranted; will be sold low. Apply to JOSEPH TOWNLEY, Boulevard Stables, 155 and 157 West Fiftieth street.

FOR SALE, $90—HORSE AND HARNESS; WARranted sound and a good family horse or light work. Apply at FLYNN'S, corner Eighth avenue and Forty-eighth street.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL SORREL HORSE, 15¾ hands high, 6 years old; has superior style and action; can be driven by a lady; does not shy; has no trick or vice; is kind and gentle and safe for a boy; would make a fine coupe or gentleman's driving horse. Can be seen at 318 and 320 Warren street, between Court and Smith, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—TWO TRUCK HORSES, 17 HANDS HIGH, weigh 1,400 pounds and sold to close estate. Apply at the livery stable corner Forty second street and Ninth avenue.

FOR SALE—A HAMBLETONIAN STALLION, VERY fast; also several fast Mares. Inquire of Dr. NOSTRAND, 208 East Fortieth street, where horses can be seen and pedigrees furnished.

FOR SALE—BAY EUREKA MARE, 15 HANDS, 5 years old; sound and kind; can be made to trot very fast; lady or children can drive her.
A. HANKINSON, No. 9 East Nineteenth street.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF BUSINESS WAGONS, of platform springs, all sizes, to suit all purposes. You will find this place reliable, at the corner of Navy and Johnson streets, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME ROAD WAGON, ONE SET of single and one Set of double Harness. FARMER & CLARK'S Club Stables, 130 West Thirty-first street.

HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE—WITH Express work; cheap if sold this week. Inquire at 448 Eighth avenue.

HARNESS, HARNESS, HARNESS, HARNESS.—Every description, single and double, new and second hand; for, slightly soiled, at bargains.
TATTAM'S, 715 Broadway.

HARNESS AT A SACRIFICE FOR CASH.
Light, hand-made, city style and warranted.
We challenge the world to produce as good an article for the money as we are now offering.
JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, 58 Liberty street.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS AND STOCK OWNERS.—Taylor's Horse and Cattle Food is used with great success in fattening horses, cattle and swine. It gives a good appetite, acts on the kidneys, destroys worms and gives a glossy coat. Stage proprietors, dairymen, farmers, stock dealers and other reliable gentlemen have given it a thorough trial and say it is the best they have ever used for fattening and keeping stock in a good healthy condition. It is manufactured exclusively by
JOHN TAYLOR, Manhattan Feed Mill Depot,
508 West Twenty-sixth street, New York.

Small packages, 50c.; large, $1. Send for samples or circulars with testimonials. Reliable agents wanted. It is a sure cure for chicken cholera.

MANUFACTURERS' UNION HEADQUARTERS.—IMmediate sale of stock of every style harness, second hand and slightly soiled Carriages, all at reasonable prices; all styles Harness.
MANUFACTURERS' UNION, 658 Broadway.

PETER DUBOIS' REPOSITORY,
202 Greene street.
Horses, Carriages and Harness sold on commission at low rates. Good prices obtained for all first class work.

ROOM FOR 20 BOARDING HORSES—AT BAILEY'S stable, Forty-third street, Broadway.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING MANufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., 40 Warren street.

WE OFFER FOR SALE—AT A LIBERAL DISCOUNT from regular price, five no-top Wagons, our own build, three of the latest patterns, lining low and but little used, weighing respectively 1-8, 1-64, 1-32, 1-21 and 1-20 lbs.
BREWSTER & CO., 84 Fifth avenue.

DRY GOODS.

AT MME. COLLINS' DRESSMAKING ESTABLISHment, 20 West Eleventh street, ladies can rely on getting perfect fitting Dresses made, trimmed in latest Parisian style; ladies' Underwear, Swiss lawn, organdie, silk Evening Dresses; Costumes ready made and to order. Ladies invited to call.

AT V. VIGOUROUX'S, 122 FOURTH AVENUE, STAMPing, Embroidery, Lingerie Establishment.—Ladies and babies' trousseaux a specialty of initial monograms on handkerchief; table and bed clothes embroidered to order; the largest stock of imported embroidered goods. Wholesale entrance, 69 East Twelfth street.

CARPETS AND FURNITURE.
Tremendous Reduction in Prices.
Carpets.
All the latest and newest styles of Velvet, Body Brussels,
Tapestry Brussels, Three-ply, Power-loom and Ingrain
Carpets, Oilcloths, all widths; Curtain, Window Shades,
Matting, &c.; the most complete assortment in the city.
Furniture.
$500,000 worth of Furniture in endless variety, comprising Parlor, Library, Dining Room, Kitchen Furniture, &c.
Enamelled Chamber Suits, 9 pieces..... $20
Walnut Chamber Suits, wood top..... 50
Walnut Chamber Suits, marble top..... 75
Upholstered Suits, in hair cloth or reps..... 55
D. KELLY, successor to H. O'Farrell,
500, 512, 514 and 516 Eighth avenue.

GO TO
MEARES',
SIXTH AVENUE AND NINETEENTH STREET,
FOR GREAT BARGAINS.
Selling off entire stock
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
Linen and Lawn Suits, Hats, &c.;
Black and Summer Silks and Dress Goods,
Ribbons, Dress Trimmings and Velvets,
Hosiery, Gloves and Undergarments,
Roman and Plain Windsor Ties,
Millinery Goods and French Flowers,
Underclothing, Corsets, Paniers,
Embroideries, Laces, Handkerchiefs and Veils,
Housekeeping and Domestic Goods,
all much under prevailing rates for a few days longer.
RICHARD MEARES,
Sixth avenue and Nineteenth street.

HAIR! HAIR! HAIR!—SHAW'S PATENT HAIR, equal to human hair; can be combed and brushed; Switches, Ringlets, Bismas Heads cheapest and best in the market; solid switches, one yard long, $3; French Switches, $4; Curles, $1 and upwards; ladies' own hair made over, 25c.; latest styles always on hand. Shampooing, opposite Third street and near Great Jones, up stairs, and 363 Sixth avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, up stairs.

MME. DUVAL'S MARVELLOUS BEAUTIFIERS FOR the complexion. 21 East Twentieth street, formerly 762 Broadway.

OPENING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.
Maison Duval, nouveautes Parisiennes.
Dressmaking and Millinery Rooms,
21 East Twentieth street, formerly 762 Broadway.
Fall Fashions opening of Trimmed and Plain Patterns, just received from Paris, suited to the wants of dress makers, cloak, mantle, suit and pattern houses.
Wholesale and retail.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

AT MAISON WALTONS, 862 BROADWAY, ABOVE Union square, importers of Paris Bonnets and English Round Hats from the leading houses. Novelties received per steamers.

MLLE. SNEDDEN, 853 BROADWAY AND 183 FIFTH avenue, below Twenty-third street, importer of French Millinery, Patterns, Bonnets and Round Hats. Ready for the trade.

PARIS MILLINERY.—MADAME FERRERO HAS REmoved to No. 7 West Thirtieth street. The latest styles of Fall Bonnets and Round Hats.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

CABIN YACHT FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN; 33 FEET long; in perfect order; excellent sea boat. For full particulars address ALFRED TIMSON, Herald office.

FOR SALE—CABIN SLOOP YACHT FROLIC, 31 FEET long, Yawl Cannon, Awning, suit of Colors; cabin furnished complete, at club house, foot of West Fifty-seventh street.

FOR SALE—TWO TUGBOATS, 45 AND 55 FEET. INquire of E. C. FORCE, No. 5 Dey street, room 6, on Tuesday, between 12 and 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—SIDEWHEEL STEAMboat, 100 feet keel. Address STEAMBOAT, Herald Uptown Branch office.

SCHOONER YACHT CAPRICE FOR SALE—MODELled by Robert Fish; very fast, fine sea boat; measures 60 feet 6 inches deck, keel 37 feet, beam 15 feet 6 inches, depth 8 feet, draws 2 feet 6 aft, about 16 tons old measurement; cabin and forecastle; carries 8 sails; easily managed by one man; will be sold low. Apply at 16 and 18 Chambers street.

WANTED—AN OPEN WORKING BOAT, FOUR OARS, second hand. Address box 79, Corning, Steuben county, N. Y.

75 BOATS ON HAND, OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES, and Spoon Oars, at STEPHEN ROBERTS' boat shop, 308 and 373 South street, at 16th street, Harlem River.

DENTISTRY.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH A SPECIALTY.—BEAUTIFUL set, $10; platina stayed, $15; gold mounted, $20.
W. E. PRESTON (graduate dentist), 171 Bowery.

A BEAUTIFUL AND SUBSTANTIAL SET OF GUM Teeth, $10; warranted to fit perfectly; teeth filled with gold $1, at Dr. WHITE'S, 76 Sixth avenue, corner Waverley place.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ANDREW J. CORMICK, LATE with T. Tate, Jr., & Co., has entered into copartnership with Amos C. Bell, under the firm name of A. C. Bell & Co., for the purpose of conducting the merchant tailoring business, at 35 Union square, New York, where he will be pleased to meet his friends and customers.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—THE FIRM OF Cook, Meeker & Hughes is hereby dissolved, Frederick H. Meeker retiring from the firm. All debts will be paid by the remaining partners, who continue the business, and all debts due the said firm will be collected only by the remaining partners.
ADAM COOK.
FREDERICK H. MEEKER.
JOHN HUGHES.
NEW YORK, August 22, 1872.

T. P. BAXTER IS ASSOCIATED WITH ME AS A PARTner from the 14th inst., under the firm name of Moore & Baxter, for the manufacture of Silver Plated Ware, Silver and Nickel Plating business in all its branches, at 46 and 48 Fulton street, Brooklyn.
M. MOORE.
BROOKLYN, August 16, 1872.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH $600, IN A RELIAble cash manufacturing business, without risk; articles staple for the year round; profits 20 per cent. Address M. MARSTON, Herald office.

A RARE CHANCE.—$5,000 WILL BUY THE RIGHT and Stock of a specialty worth $10,000 per annum; also the right party can have an agency (worth $3,000) of a line of standard goods to sell to the large grocers. Address GOOD CHANCE, box 118 Herald office.

A PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CASH CAPITAL of from $5,000 to $10,000, in a first class business, paying largely; we purchase only for cash and sell only for cash, at the lowest rates for the choicest; best references from merchants in New York with whom I have dealt 13 years will be given, and shall require equally as good. Address for three days M. W. C., Herald office.

A PRACTICAL FRENCH SHIRT CUTTER, WHO HAS $1,800, wants a lady who would act as salewoman and could assist in cutting; establishing a first class shirt store, &c. Address A. L. P., Herald office.

ADDITIONAL CAPITAL PROCURED FOR MERchants, manufacturers and others. Persons with capital seeking business and business seeking opportunities. References, L. M. Bates & Co., silk goods, 461 Broadway, &c. GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., Financial and Business Agents, 96 Nassau street.

AN ACTIVE PARTNER WANTED, WITH $6,000 OR more in a Stable Business, secured by letters patent; profits very large; monopoly assured; can be extended unlimitedly. Address MONOPOLY, Herald office.

A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED HOTEL MAN, with large influence in the business and capitalists, wishes to buy a Hotel or Part interest in one. Address C. K., box 147 Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN OF VAST INFLUENCE AND REPUtation over the whole country, wishes to invest, with services, from $15,000 to $20,000. Business; no answers noticed unless business stated. Address F, box 129 Herald office.

AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR A PARTY IN THE dry or fancy goods business. The Lease and Fixtures of one of the best established corners in this city. Inquire at 409 Broadway or Sixth avenue, corner of Thirty-eighth street.

AN ENERGETIC PARTNER REQUIRED IN A LEGItimate manufacturing medicine business; profits large; demand unlimited. Address or apply to DAY & ROSS, 137 Fourth avenue.

A.—$15,000 WANTED TO DEVELOP $50,000 WORTH of property in New Jersey, near city; security all time, and 7 per cent. Address, for interview, A., box 128 Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES A SILENT BUSINESS PARTner; self-made man, of enterprise, refinement and means; character unimpeached; complexion blonde; temperament sanguine; age 35 to 45; must know how to organize success; $1,000 capital required. Address for three days BUSINESS, box 113 Herald office. Must appoint interview.

A PARTNER WANTED—IN A HOTEL, WITH SOME money, to take entire charge. Address OWNER, box 111 Herald office.

BAKERY AND ICE CREAM BUSINESS FOR SALE very low; valuable lease for five years; has been conducted for five years by present proprietor; location and trade strictly first class. Any one wishing a flourishing and constantly increasing business will find the above a chance seldom offered. WOODWARD & SHERWOOD, 15 Montgomery street, Jersey City, or R. E. WHITELEY, box 142 Jersey City.

D. AN ENTERPRISING MAN, FOR MANY YEARS in charge of an extensive department of a leading house, having built up a similar business of his own, which can be increased with additional capital, wants a partner with $10,000. Apply GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO., 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A PHYSICIAN'S PRACTICE IN THE country, with Medicine and office Fixtures; 75 miles from New York on the Hudson River and Columbia Railroad. For particulars apply to Dr. S. G. COOK, 72 Spring street, or Dr. I. M. HUNTING, Bangall, Dutchess county, N. Y.

FOR A VALUABLE BUSINESS CONSIDERATION A fully worked out system is offered to a gentleman of means who would advance from $600 to $5,000; no agents apply; no answers noticed unless interview appointed. Address for one week INTERVIEW, box 101 Herald office.

I WILL SELL ONE-HALF OF MY BUSINESS, established over two years nearly, cash to a good business man. Address G., box 111 Herald office.

ON ACCOUNT OF ILLNESS, HALF INTEREST IN established auction house for sale, and private residence to let, cheap. For particulars apply to SAMUEL E. CLAPP, 370 Broadway.

ON ACCOUNT OF ILLNESS I WILL SELL AN INterest in an enterprise in which $1,000 or more can be made from $200 in sixty days.
J. BRINKERH

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

A FIRM, WHO HAVE A FOUNDRY AND FACTORY, desire to let a large, well-lighted Room, with steam power, or will manufacture a good salable article of machinery for a party who has control of same. Address MECHANICS, Post office, Williamsburg.

A PLUMBER'S SHOP TO LET.—TWICE THE RENT taken in work. S. C SMITH, Frankfort House, corner of Frankfort and William streets.

A RARE CHANCE.—BUTCHER STORE, WITH FIXtures complete; low rent for stable; good position; ice house new; rent cheap; back rooms and basement. 457 Eleventh avenue, corner Thirty-seventh street.

A RARE CHANCE TO MILLINERY, LINGERIES, laces and furnishing goods houses.—To let, use of an elegant furnished Showroom, with Workroom and housekeeping apartments if desired; no expenses for fitting; terms moderate. Apply at 21 East Twentieth street, one door from Broadway.

A SPLENDID FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT each 80x90, to let—With steam power and every convenience for manufacturing. 218 West Twenty-sixth street, near Seventh avenue.

A BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED BOARDING HOUSE to let; 26 rooms; corner house and wide street fronting on a lovely park and not far from Central Park. JOHN KAVANAGH, northeast corner Forty-second street and Sixth avenue.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—NEAR FOURTEENTH street, west side. Apply at 841 Broadway, near Fourteenth street.

BUILDING 100 x 100, SEPARATE OR TOGETHER, with or without extensive machinery; goods can be delivered from Hudson River cars direct in buildings. Inquire on premises, 383 Eleventh avenue, near Manhattan Market, Thirty-fourth street.

FOR MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET, A WELL lighted Room, with steam power, at a moderate price Apply at 534 Canal street, in the store.

HALL AND OTHER ACCOMMODATIONS TO LET—Suitable for a Sunday school, school, club, &c. 335 West Twenty-ninth street.

OFFICES TO LET—AT FROM $60 TO $2,000 PER AN-num. SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., 29 Broadway.

ONE SIDE OF A MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABlishment to let, at 152 Bowery.

STEAM POWER.—CORNER ROOMS, 50X90, 25X50, lighted all around; adapted for mechanical and manufacturing purposes. Apply to GEORGE H. WALKER, 182 Centre street, corner Hester.

STEAM POWER, WITH ROOMS, TO LET.—INQUIRE of P. E. GUERIN, 222 Wooster street.

STEAM POWER, WITH LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, to let; good light and ample power. Inquire on the premises 639 West Fifty-first street, of LYMAN G. HALL.

STORE AND APARTMENTS TO LET—ON THE CORner Forty-eighth street and Ninth avenue; also a Basement and Rooms on the southwest corner Sixteenth street and Ninth avenue. Apply 603 Hudson street.

SIXTH AVENUE STORE TO LET—ONE THAT HAS been established for twelve years in the millinery business, known as the Mammoth Millinery. Apply on the premises, 126 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—THE WELL KNOWN JACKSON HALL, CORner Thirteenth and Horatio streets, for a lecture, grocery or liquor store; location is central and very desirable; rent low. Apply at 603 Hudson street.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED STORE, 30 and 32 East Tenth street, fixtures and lease at a reasonable rent; possession immediately.

TO LET—HALF BLOCK SOUTH OF Grand Central Depot, Two fine Basements and one Store on ground floor. Apply to CHAS. DUGGIN, 63 East Forty-first street.

TO LET—STORES, IN FIRST AVENUE, BETWEEN East Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.
H. H. ESLER, 537 Third avenue.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT OF HOUSE 413 Sixth avenue; rent reasonable; Fixtures for sale. For particulars inquire at 413 Sixth av., millinery store.*

TO LET—THE FINE DOUBLE STORE, WITH THREE rooms and cellar, 223 Elizabeth street, between Prince and Houston, in central situation, and suitable for any wholesale factory or retail business; rent less than $50; three years' Lease for sale cheap.

TO LET—AT 27 UNION SQUARE, WEST, FOR BUSIness purposes, a handsome Floor, consisting of three large rooms; will rent together or separately. Apply on the premises to Miles. LYONS & MOUNTJOY.

TO LET—STORE NO. 321 FULTON STREET, BROOKlyn, running through to Washington street; location desirable. Apply to SODEN BROS. & ENGLAND, 321 Fulton street.

TO LET CHEAP—A VERY PLEASANT FRONT OFfice, in perfect order, at 20 Cortlandt street, corner of Church. Inquire in room 6, second floor.

TO LEASE—A NEW BUILDING, CONTAINING 10 rooms, suitable for a hotel, in a first class location; to a good tenant will be a very favorable lease. Apply at RIDDLE & BRINTNALL'S, 32 Desbrosses street.

TO LEASE—EXTENSIVE WATER POWER, WITH Mill and Dock, 18 miles from New York, on Long Island Sound; suitable for milling or manufacturing purposes. Apply to J. D. KINGSBURY, 69 Duane street.

TO RENT—STORE ON BROADWAY, NEAR THIRTYsecond street; French plate glass windows; suitable for a first class confectionery store, millinery, dressmaking, &c. Inquire of C. LOUDIUS, 1,126 Broadway.

TO RENT.—MERCANTILE MEN WHO DESIRE TO open any large, eligible business on the west side of Eighth avenue are requested to examine those splendid stores on the northwest corner of Fifty-fifth street; leases will be given. Apply to JOHN BRANIGAN, 807 Eighth avenue.

TWO LARGE, HANDSOME ROOMS, HIGH CEILings, hot and cold water, for business purposes or furnished for gentlemen, over parlors, at 17 West Eleventh street.

1ST LOFT TO LET—PART OF SAME, WITH ENtrance on Ann and Beekman streets, for a hardware business or for any special articles in that line. Apply at premises, 55 Beekman street, New York.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

5TH AVENUE.—EXTRA SIZE FURNISHED RESIdence, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, to let, at $550 per month; possession September 1.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
226 Fifth avenue and 11 Pine street.

143 EAST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—FOUR STORY English basement House to let, genteelly furnished; part rent taken in board if desired; no objection to a few other boarders; possession immediately.

Unfurnished.

A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK HOUSE to let—243 East Eighteenth street; modern improvements; rent moderate; location unexceptional.
THOMAS McGUIRE, 1,145 Second avenue.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE House to let, with Mirrors, Carpets and Gas Fixtures, on Fifth avenue, near Twentieth street.
H. R. DREW & CO., 155 Fifth avenue.

A FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP HOUSE TO LET—UNfurnished, Sixty-first street, near Madison avenue; $2,000 per annum. H. R. DREW & CO., 155 Fifth av.

A FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE TO let, unfurnished—Thirty-third street, near Madison avenue, $2,500.
H. R. DREW & CO., 155 Fifth avenue.

A THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE TO LET, unfurnished—Seventy-eighth street, near Lexington avenue, $1,200 a year.
H. R. DREW & CO., 155 Fifth avenue.

A FAMILY CAN SECURE ONE OF THE HANDSOMest French Flats in the city in one of the best locations up town by buying the furniture; all first class; immediate possession. Address A., box 119 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BROWN STONE TO let, unfurnished, Seventy-third street, near Madison avenue; rent $1,200. H. R. DREW & CO., 155 Fifth av.

A THREE STORY HIGH STOOP FRAME HOUSE TO let, unfurnished—Forty-third street, near Broadway; rent $1,100.
H. R. DREW & CO., 155 Fifth avenue.

A NEW FOUR STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE TO let, 56 West Forty-eighth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues; possession now. Apply on premises or at office 37 Crosby street, one o'clock.

A FINE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE ENGLISH basement House, on Thirty-second street, near Fifth avenue; rent $2,700; also forty others; all locations.
SIMONSON & ECCLESTON, 59 West Thirty-first st.,
First door west of Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS HOUSE, 22 ROOMS, EXTRA GAS, and water from cellar to attic. Apply to owner, 64 West Tenth street. No Greelevite need apply.
JAMES COCHRANE, 47 Greenwich avenue.

FOR RENT OR LEASE FOR SALE—A SMALL stone Cottage on West Fifty-fourth street; furnished; a fine opportunity for a small family. Inquire at 170 Duane street.

HOUSE TO LET—FURNITURE FOR SALE; TERMS cash; location one of the best in the city; near Fifth avenue and Fourteenth street. Address LEASE, box 112 Herald office.

TO LET—CHARMING FRENCH ROOF HOUSE; EVERY modern improvement; 12 rooms; seven minutes from Liberty street ferry; rent $50 per month. Apply to A. M. CRIM, 261 Broadway.

TO LET—UP TOWN, EAST SIDE—A SMALL HOUSE and two Lots, with stable room for two horses, wagon room and hay loft, suitable for an expressman. Address EAST SIDE, box 177 Herald office.

TO LET—80 JANE STREET—THREE STORY HOUSE; all improvements; heater, water, gas; rent $1,000; possession immediately. Inquire at 569 Hudson street.
HENRY CORSE.

TO LET—THREE STORY HIGH STOOP BRICK House 246 West Tenth street, to a good tenant, at $900.
JOHN SHIELEY & SON, 33 Cedar street.

TO LET—FROM SEPTEMBER 1, HOUSE NO. 8 BARrow street. Apply to J. E. SIMON, 86 Amos street.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, AN ELEGANT THREE story high stoop brown stone House, 128 West Fifty-third street; rent very reasonable. Apply at once to MORRIS S. BAER, 936 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, IN WEST TWENTY FIRST street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, a four story low stoop brick House, in splendid order, with all improvements; rent $1,600, to a strictly private family.
J. H. DENHAM & CO., 266 West Twenty-third st.

TO LET—ELEGANT HOUSE IN LAFAYETTE PLACE, 24 rooms, in perfect modern improvements. For permits apply to F. COLTON, 53 East Thirteenth street.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, IN WEST TWENTY-THIRD street, a splendid four story high stoop brown stone House, handsomely frescoed and in perfect order; all conveniences; will be let to a private family; rent $3,500.
J. H. DENHAM & CO.,
266 West Twenty-third street.

TO LET—A STYLISH FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House, in West Thirty-fourth street; contains 21 rooms, 17 closets; all improvements; newly painted and frescoed; superior location.
HOFFMAN, COURBON & CO., 602 Sixth avenue.

TO LET—IN THE BEST LOCATION IN THIS CITY, being opposite Central Park, 25 feet three stories and basement high stoop House. Inquire at 32 West Sixtieth street.

TO LET—FOUR STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT House, 147 East Twenty-first street, opposite Gramercy Park (privilege); 14 rooms; all modern improvements; in fine order; carpets and mirrors. Seen without permit from 11 to 5.

TO LET—IN HARLEM, A HANDSOME THREE STORY brown stone House, good location; convenient to boat. Address OWNER, 420 East Fifth street, or box 151 Herald office. Possession immediately.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED, FIRST CLASS FOUR story brown stone House 51 West Ninth street, near Fifth avenue; in splendid order; Furniture for sale. Apply to owner, on the premises.

3 STORY BRICK HOUSE TO LET—11 ROOMS, $30 a month, or two Floors, $30 a month. Inquire at 619 West Fifty-first street.

$325 YEAR ONLY!—THREE STORY, TEN ROOM Cottage, Ninety-sixth street, corner Ninth avenue, adjoining Central Park; cars convenient; Bathroom heater; garden; spring water. Owner, 29 Broadway, room 12.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A PLEASANT SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM AND Bedroom, with gas, to let, furnished, without board. 233 Fourth street, corner West Tenth street.

A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOM to let, for a gentleman only, at 332 East Thirteenth street, near Second avenue; $6 per week; gas and bath.

A LADY HAS TWO FINE, FURNISHED ROOMS to let, single or together, to one or more gentlemen; Solari's restaurant next door. Inquire at 41 West Eleventh street.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—ON Lexington avenue, near Fifty-fourth street, to a gentleman, without board. Address ROOMS, station H.

AN ELEGANT PARLOR FLOOR TO LET—FURNISHed, to gentlemen only; also Rooms, on second and third floors, with hall Rooms. 14 Irving place. Reference necessary.

A NICELY FURNISHED, PLEASANT ROOM TO LET, for a quiet, respectable lady or gentleman, at $5 per week; gas, bath, &c., at 29 Greenwich avenue, near Tenth street.

A NUMBER OF CHOICE NEATLY AND CLEANLY kept large furnished Rooms—To gentlemen only; quiet street; location unsurpassed; near Brevoort House. 58 Clinton place, Eighth street.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A SECOND FLOOR, handsomely furnished, and Part of third if necessary; modern improvements; reference. 163 Thirty-fifth street, third door west of Third avenue.

A HANDSOME FRONT PARLOR TO LET, HANDsomely furnished; also hall Bedroom, suitable for gentleman. Inquire at 351 Sixth avenue.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLORS AND BEDroom to let, to a responsible party; suitable for a married couple or two single gentlemen; terms moderate. Apply at 340 East Thirtieth street, basement.

FIRST CLASS APARTMENTS AND LOCATION—AT $40 to $50 per week. Address box 5,531 Post office.

FURNISHED.—TO LET, A HANDSOME BASEMENT Floor, consisting of sitting room, kitchen and laundry; stationary tubs, gas, &c.; location first class. 24 University place, corner Ninth street.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—TWO VERY PLEASant Rooms, connecting, on second floor, for gentlemen only; also Rooms on third floor. 125 West Twenty-second street.

FURNISHED ROOM.—FRONT BEDROOM, WITH privilege of parlor. Inquire at 654 Ninth avenue. Terms reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—FOR HOUSEKEEPing; also a large unfurnished Room; all conveniences; excellent house and neighborhood; terms moderate. 219 West Twenty-fifth street. Call all this week.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEMEN only, hot and cold water, bath, gas, from $2 50 to $6. 251 Second avenue, near Twentieth street.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—Without board; location central; also an Office, suitable for doctor or dentist. Apply on the premises, 37 West Ninth street.

FURNISHED.—A FRONT PARLOR TO LET, WITH private bath and water closet, to a respectable gentleman; one block from Madison square; best reference given and required. Address M. D., Herald Uptown Branch office.

GENTLEMEN CAN HAVE NEAT AND NICELY FURnished Rooms on very moderate terms, in brown stone house 34 West Forty-fourth street, near Fifth av.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, FIRST CLASS ROOMS, can be now secured for the Fall and Winter by gentlemen only. 16 West seventeenth street, few doors from Fifth avenue.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—WITHout board, to gentlemen only, at 345 East Fifteenth street, near Livingston place; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—NOW vacant, to gentlemen, without board, in suits or singly; family small; references exchanged. 112 West Twenty-third street, near Sixth avenue.

LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, TO GENTLEMEN only, in high ceiling house, 226 Thompson street near Washington Park; gas and bath; no children.

NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENTLEMEN OR Gentleman and wife, also a single Room, at 102 Sixth avenue, first door above Thirteenth street; references required.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO GENTLEmen. Inquire at 212 East Eleventh street.

ONE LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT Room on second floor, water and gas; also two large hall Rooms. 119 Clinton place.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, A handsomely furnished Second Floor, with housekeeping privileges; house has modern improvements, and neighborhood is first class. 139 West Twenty-second street.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN A FIRST CLASS HOUSE in Sixteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue, to gentlemen only, a handsome Suit of Apartments—4 rooms—or singly, with bath room and every accommodation. Address V. F., box 118 Herald office.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, TWO Rooms on second floor, 882 Broadway, near Thirteenth street; good opportunity; having office and bedroom in the same place; references required. F. MARRA.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF BROWN STONE house, completely and handsomely furnished, to small family without children; piano, linen and every requisite for housekeeping. Apply at 154 West Forty-eighth street.

TO LET (FURNISHED)—FOR HOUSEKEEPING, TO a gentleman and wife, a very pleasant Second Floor, in perfect order, in a private, high stoop house, 458 West Thirty-fourth street; rent, including gas and privilege of bath, $35 per month. Inquire on Monday from 10 to 5.

TO LET—ONE LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; also a very nice small Room, for gentleman only. Apply at 115 West Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Terms moderate.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, ONE large front Room, $6; one back, at $3; third floor. 256 East Thirty-third street.

TO LET—IN A PRIVATE HOUSE, TWO FURNISHED Rooms, for one or two gentlemen; Thirtieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. For particulars inquire at 385½ Eighth avenue, in store.

TO LET—416 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, three furnished Rooms on first floor, with all modern improvements, to a family of adults.

TO LET—TWO NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR light housekeeping. Apply at 102 South Third street, Brooklyn, E. D.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A PARLOR FLOOR AND Basement, with Hall Bedroom, in a private house and nice neighborhood; terms moderate to a suitable party. 280 West Nineteenth street.

TO RENT—AT 101 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET, two nicely furnished Rooms, for gentlemen, in a French family; the rooms are delightfully situated; rent reasonable. References required and given.

THE UPPER PART OF A NEAT HOUSE, CONSISTing of the second floor; also one front and back room on third floor; gas, and an elegantly furnished back parlor; references exchanged; none but first class parties, willing to pay a fair price, need apply; family are strictly private, at present occupying 251 West Thirty-seventh street.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms to let, in suits or singly; also Office for doctor or dentist. 118 West Twenty-third street.

1 BLOCK FROM COOPER INSTITUTE (33 STUYVEsant street, being newly and elegantly furnished); will rent furnished Rooms to gentlemen, without board. House private and first class.

2 NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS—WITH GAS, BATH, &c., $6 per week; light housekeeping if desired; also hall Room on second floor, front. 114 Seventh avenue, near Seventeenth street.

4 NEILSON PLACE, BETWEEN WAVERLEY AND Clinton places.—The Second Floor to let, furnished, for light housekeeping; gas and separate bath attached; will be let on reasonable terms.

$5 50 PER WEEK.—A PLEASANT SUIT OF Rooms, furnished, for light housekeeping; also hall Rooms; none but permanent parties. 405 West Thirtieth street.

15 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, OPPOSITE ST. James Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, for gentlemen or families, without board; Breakfast if desired; references.

25 PERRY STREET.—NICELY FURNISHED Rooms to let, on second floor, to a party of gentlemen or gentleman and wife; also single rooms; with or without Board; all modern improvements.

28 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—TO LET.—Parlor and Bedroom; handsomely furnished; to gentlemen, without Board.

39 ST. MARKS PLACE.—A LARGE FOURTH FLOOR Room, nicely furnished, to rent or two gentlemen; also a small hall Room; house and family private; references exchanged.

44 BOND STREET.—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, both large and small, to let.

56 WEST THIRTY-THIRD STREET.—A NICE square furnished front Room, for one or two gentlemen, without board. Inquire for four days.

101 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, CORNER of Sixth avenue.—Furnished Rooms to let, en suite or singly; also for light housekeeping.

120 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—LARGE, handsomely furnished Rooms on second and third floors; location unsurpassed and house well kept in every respect; references.

136 SECOND AVENUE.—A SPLENDID SUIT OF Rooms to let, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen.

140 EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET, ONE door from Lexington avenue.—Any gentleman renting a handsome back parlor, pleasant family, at a reasonable price, can obtain the same at above address; rooms are handsomely and newly furnished; house has all modern improvements, such as gas, hot and cold water, and the location unsurpassed; neighborhood excellent; no moving; it the comforts of a first class home are desired, this is the place to find them.

156 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET.—FURNISHED Rooms to let to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, without board; references exchanged.

157 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Room to rent to gentleman, without board. Reference required.

200 GRAND STREET, NEAR BOWERY.—TO LET, two Parlors and two small Rooms, nicely furnished, to gentlemen; terms moderate; Fourth avenue cars pass the door; reference.

211 EAST EIGHTEENTH STREET.—WELL FURnished Rooms, large or small, to let, without board, in a good location, convenient to hotels and restaurants. No reference required.

402 FOURTH AVENUE.—FURNISHED ROOM AND kitchen plain, in a private family; all conveniences for housekeeping; water and gas; terms $5 50 per week; references. Walk up stairs.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A FINE SECOND FLOOR TO LET—IN BROWN stone house, 218 East Eighty-sixth street; 5 large rooms and bath; stationary tubs; separate gas and fine location.

A PLEASANT SECOND FLOOR—WITH ALL IMprovements, to let, in the Ninth ward; also several Apartments. A neat Cottage in Harlem, surrounded with trees; $50 per month. Apply at 603 Hudson street.

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A—IN HOUSE WITH OWNER TO LET, A HANDsome Parlor Floor, with conveniences for housekeeping; wardrobes, closet room, bath, gas, &c. 211 East Thirty-sixth street, near Third avenue.

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FLOORS TO LET—WITH ALL MODERN IMPROVEments, in Fifty-first street, east of Second avenue, in brown stone houses; rents moderate. Apply on the premises.
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NINTH WARD—GREENWICH, BETWEEN CHARLES and Perry streets.—A large Second Floor to let; only one other family; hot and cold water, gas, &c.; rent low. Apply at 721 Greenwich street.

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SPLENDID APARTMENTS OF SIX ROOMS—IN SIXteenth ward; all conveniences; rent $28, $35, $40 and $45; to rent from September 1. WALTER W. MONTAGUE, Eighth avenue and Twenty-first street.

TO LET—TWO FLATS; EACH THE FIRST FLOOR; the Parlor, of six rooms, $35 per month; one between Third and Lexington avenues, five rooms, $26 per month. Inquire at 918 Third avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, of janitress.

TO LET—416 EAST FIFTY-THIRD STREET, FIRST floor and basement, 5 Rooms, rent $25; house in good order; apply on premises.

TO LET—TO PRIVATE FAMILY, ADULTS PREferred, part of house 354 West Thirty-fifth street; 6 or 8 Rooms.

TO LET, WITH IMPROVEMENTS, FLOORS OF FIVE Rooms each, Nos. 135, 137 and 149 East Fiftieth street; rent low. Apply on premises.

TO LET—THE SECOND AND THIRD STORIES OF A House in Sixteenth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue, for business purposes; excellent location for a doctor or dentist. Address H. B., box 116 Herald office.

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TO LET—THIRD FLOOR AND ONE LARGE ROOM ON fourth floor of an English basement house; private family; neighborhood first class. 478 West Twenty-second street.

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TO LET—LOWER HALF OF HOUSE, WITH ALL modern improvements; references exchanged. 226 East Forty-ninth street.

TO LET—IN A FLAT ON FORTY-NINTH STREET, between Broadway and Eighth avenue, First Floor and Basement, containing 10 rooms, all lighted, with modern improvements. Inquire of owner, 239 West Forty-ninth street.

TO LET—TO A QUIET FAMILY, THE SECOND FLOOR of a brown stone house, with all improvements, at 235 East Fourteenth street, between Second and Third avenues; references required.

TO LET—FLOORS IN BROWN STONE HOUSE 408 East Fifty-second street; seven rooms; bath, water closet; all improvements. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—COMFORTABLE FLOORS OF FOUR ROOMS, $16 to $20; nice building. 301 to 309 East Eleventh, 302 to 308 East Twelfth street's, near Second avenue; good location.

TO LET—GENTEEL APARTMENTS, SECOND FLOOR, three rooms, 90 Third avenue, $24; also three Rooms, 388 Third avenue, $20; also Second Floor, five rooms, all connecting, 218 East Forty-fifth street, $30; also Parlor Floor, 239 East Thirty-fourth street, two rooms, very desirable. H. M. CONDIT, 139 East Twelfth street.

TO LET—FLOORS OF FOUR AND SIX ROOMS IN East Thirty-seventh street; rents $27, $35 and $40; modern improvements.
N. H ESLER, 537 Third avenue.

TO LET—A FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR, COMprising two large rooms, nice closets, water, gas and bath. 336 Fourth avenue, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR, CONSISTING OF FOUR rooms; has gas, water and marble mantels; all in perfect order; rent $23 per month. 202 East Fortieth st.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE, 309 EAST THIRTEENTH street, consisting of second and third floors, containing eight rooms, with all modern improvements; rent moderate.
MR. LARRY TOOLEY,
the Dutch comedian, in his Teutonic warbles.
First appearance of the great
VAUDEVILLE PANTOMIME TROUPE,
from the Paris Theatres.
The above Troupe will appear in the
Burlesque Shadow Pantomime,
entitled
A TRIP TO THE SUN;
OR,
MAGNESIA IN THE AIR.
The above spectacular extravaganza will run for SIX NIGHTS and TWO MATINEES, as they are underlined to appear in San Francisco at an early date.
Also on the same evening an entire NEW DRAMA (never played before), entitled
BROADWAY
by DAYLIGHT, GASLIGHT and MOONLIGHT,
with new scenery, effects, &c.
The above drama was written by John F. Poole, Esq., expressly for this house, and will be enacted for the first time on
MONDAY NIGHT, AUG. 26,
introducing the entire dramatic company in the east.
An entire new olio will also be given, introducing
MR. JOHN WILD,
MR. LARRY TOOLEY,
MISS JENNIE HUGHES, MISS ADA WRAY,
MR. WM. H. WHALLEY, MISS NELLIE SANFORD,
MR. JOHN QUEEN,
MR. WM. WEST,
MR. E. D. GOODING, MR. G. L. STOUTE,
MR. J. BRADLEY,
MACKIN & WILSON,
MR. SYDNEY FRANKS,
MISS KITTY TILTON, MISS E. MADDOCK,
and many others in a side-splitting bill.
The evening's entertainment will conclude with the new drama never before played,
BROADWAY
BY DAYLIGHT, GASLIGHT AND MOONLIGHT,
making in all one of the MOST PLEASING and ENTERTAINING PROGRAMMES ever enacted.
The MATINEES—WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY—will be given for the many ladies and children who are unable to attend the evening performances.
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MR. JAMES W. WALLACK,
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Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s music store, 711 Broadway.

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WM. B. FRELIGH.....Manager.
A splendid ●ENGLISH● FAMILY DRAMA, commencing
MONDAY, August 26, 1872.
The popular comedian,
G. L. RIGGS,
will appear in his new and novel Drama, written expressly for him by JOHN F. POOLE, entitled SHINANE; or, THE LUMBERMAN'S DAUGHTER, which will be presented with new and original mechanical effects.
T. G. RIGGS sustains five different characters.
Miss ANNA MORTIMER will make her first appearance in this Theatre as MOLLY MOLONY.
All the company in the cast.
Preceded each evening by the Comedy of a
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YANKEE LLOYD will shortly appear in his new Drama of TRUMPS.

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LAST NIGHTS AND
LAST MATINEE
of the celebrated
MR. AND MRS. W. HORACE LINGARD,
MONDAY and TUESDAY, August 26 and 27,
A LIFE'S DREAM.
WEDNESDAY and throughout the week,
DAVID GARRICK.
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and the wonderful impersonations of Celebrities, including PRESIDENT GRANT and HORACE GREELEY.
MONDAY, September 2, will be produced, with the well known resources of this theatre, the romantic drama of
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THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, AUGUST 25, at 8 O'CLOCK, Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert. Admission 25c.

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ALL THE OLD FAVORITES AND NEW FACES.
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DAVE REED, EDWIN KELLY,
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PI

MYSTERIES OF FORT HILL.

Ghosts in Possession of a Part of Long Island One Hundred Years.

Terror of the Old Farmers and High Times Among the Spirits.

First Bloody Tradition of Big Injun Tecumwah.

The Fatal Loves of a British Captain and an Indian Girl.

GHOSTS OF THE LOVERS STILL UPON DECK

The Way the Ghosts Ku Kluxed a New York Poet.

How Poor Pat McCabe's Hair Turned White.

FIGHTING SPIRITS WITH WHISKEY

The Brave Lady That Built Fort Hill House.

Forced to Leave by the Goblins or Somebody Else.

How the Jesuits Fought the Ghosts and Won the Victory.

SKETCH OF THE SPIRIT LAND.

COLD SPRING, L. I., August 18, 1872.

Few of the thousands who, at this glad and glowing season of the year, pass and repass daily the entrance of this little-known and altogether neglected inlet of Long Island Sound, dream of the strange old mysteries that linger by its woody shores and haunt its dark evergiades, where the long, reedy grass keeps time to the low, wailing monotone of the evening winds. Since coming here my mind has been filled with the singular traditions that hang around the region of Fort Hill.

I have paid the old fort—a relic of the Revolution—and the house that stands upon its site several visits. I have used up the whole topography of this spirit land, wandered on the verge of twilight through the forest that surrounds it, trampling over monstrous toadstools, passing beneath whitened willow trees and startling the big bullfrogs by the horrible lake that lies in the deep glen below the ruins of the fort. The fort stood upon a high hill looking obliquely across the waters of the Sound. In the quiet of these Summer evenings the view from the sea wall of the fort, now converted into a smiling garden, out upon the distant headlands, is perfectly enchanting. You may sit there for hours and find new beauties to admire; now it is the play of golden sunlight on the tree-topped hills yonder, then a gallant fleet of yachts fading, like a fairy vision, into the far-off purple. You may indulge in retrospections of the past of Fort Hill if so disposed, and thus engaged it is marvellous how the spirit of the hour and of the place conjures up that which is weird and mystic. I am little astonished that the natives all around this region believe the place is haunted; that from

THE DARK LAKE BELOW

us on the right shrieks as from a drowning woman come up loud and piercing on the midnight air; that horsemen, with streaming hair and naked swords, engage in combat by the lake shore; that sounds of revelry are heard coming from the house on the hill; that bodies of men have been seen pitched headlong from the fort into the lake and never after been found, and human heads, devoid of trunks, rolled through the woods in the gloaming, scaring the poor Long Island farmers to death. Talk to the old fellows around Huntington, along Lloyd's Neck, Horse Neck, over at Bayville, at Oyster Bay, around Cold Spring and to the people of that ancient village and you get pretty strange impressions of the credulity of the human mind and the quantity of tomfoolery, humbug and superstition in the world. The Long Islander who knows anything of the mysteries of Fort Hill cannot be prevailed on to approach the place at night for any consideration in greenbacks or otherwise. Some, it is said, are afraid even to pass it in a boat, or even in a balloon half a mile away. Nothing is so hard to kill as superstition and humbug. Prejudice, faith itself or political virtue may be destroyed, but superstition clings for ever, sticks like a pitch plaster to a pine plank, or as the aroma of the rose hangs to the fragments of the shattered vase.

THE FORT AND ONE OF ITS STRANGE TRADITIONS.

The fort on Fort Hill was thrown up by the British to guard Long Island from an attack by a part of the French fleet under Rochambeau. The French failed to reduce it; but, as one story says, a small force of Americans, landing in small boats, and aided by some of the Wauwepek tribe of Indians, a very interesting people in their day, stole a march at midnight upon the defenders, and disposed of them according to the prevailing fashion. One tradition has it that a Captain Flanders, afterwards in command of Fort Hill, with a party of his men abducted a daughter of Tecumwah, a big gun among the Wauwepeks, who lived in the neighborhood of what is now known as Jones' dock. The girl, as usual, was young and very beautiful, and Captain Flanders gave her the name of Viola. Tecumwah for a long time was ignorant of who stole his daughter—it was as much a puzzle as "who struck Billy Patterson"—or to what point of the compass she had been taken. From what was subsequently revealed Flanders succeeded to some extent in weaning Viola from her natural attachment to the old man. She could have readily escaped or contrived to convey news of her whereabouts to the camp of Tecumwah. The distance to day from Fort Hill to Jones' Dock is only about three miles as the bird flies. Flanders was a splendid horseman and marksman, besides having some knowledge of the Indian language, and showing, by constant word and action, the most devoted attachment to his *protégé*. The story goes that one day out hunting through the woods Tecumwah came suddenly upon his daughter and Flanders, courting as usual. There was instant flight to the fort on the part of the clandestine lovers, who reached it in time to shut the gates on their fierce pursuer. From that day forth Tecumwah addressed himself to the task of

RECOVERING HIS RECREANT DAUGHTER

and revenging himself upon her abductor. He made a trip across the Sound to where there was a small encampment of American soldiers on the site of what is now the Neptune House, at New Rochelle. He enlisted them in his plan to surprise the fort besides exciting their sympathy on behalf of his child.

The attack was a stealthy one. Tecumwah himself leading the way through the trackless wood surrounding the fort. The wooden abattis and the adjoining buildings were set on fire, and as the flames rose the attacking party jumped from their hiding place and poured a volley through

THE REVEALING SHEETS OF FLAME

into the scattered ranks of the surprised and staggering defenders. According to the narrator of this veracious history, who appears to have been one of the attacking force himself, it was at this moment that Tecumwah caught sight of his daughter clasped in the arms of her lover. His blood was up. It was but a brief space. Raising his tomahawk and flinging before him

AN APPALLING YELL,

Tecumwah jumped over the burning wall and plunged forward through smoke and flame. Flanders had in the meantime thrown himself, sword in hand, in front of Viola, unconscious of who was coming, while she, recognizing the familiar voice and war whoop of her father, swung herself round to implore mercy for her lover. At that instant from out the temporary curtain of smoke burst Tecumwah like a tiger, and, aiming his terrible tomahawk at Flanders, missed him and

SEVERED HIS DAUGHTER'S HEAD

from her body. In the next moment—for all these incidents were but the work of moments—Flanders' sword went plunging through the savage chieftain's body, and father and daughter were left dead on the floor of the fort together. Unnerved and overthrown the Captain was made a prisoner, and on being told that he had killed the father of his Viola he burst from his captors, plunged through the woods and drowned himself in the dark lake in the valley. His body was never found and now the rural superstition, believed in as true as Revelations, is that at midnight the awful tragedy is enacted over again, and the air filled with the wild grief of the father and the ill-fated lover, while the severed

HEAD OF THE HAPLESS MAIDEN

rolls with lightning speed up and down the woods. This is the most ancient of the traditions connected with the fort, but the crop of modern yarns is past counting, and the fun is, the more outrageous they are the sooner believed. Years rolled by when one fine day a party of young bloods from New York, who had been out fishing and caught enough to make a meal, hauled up their boat at the spot where Lloyd's dock now stands. They proceeded a short distance north on the strand of Lloyd's neck to select a good place for cooking an *al fresco* supper. All unconscious, and it is to be presumed equally unconcerned about the fact that they had pitched their tent directly

UNDER THE HAUNTED FORT,

they started to cook their piscatorial meal and open their hampers of champagne, if they had any. The time passed pleasantly until nearly sundown, when one of the party, named Alick Gadsden, who is still living, proposed to climb the steep hill above to catch the last glimpse of the setting sun. He had a poetic taste. The rest had little turn for sentiment, and Gadsden was left to make the ascent on his own hook. It was a tiresome job, as anyone may find who essays the task to-day. An hour rolled by and gave no sign of Gadsden's return. It was growing late, and a controversy sprang up as to which was the most active man of the party to start and summon the truant fisherman back to his boat. Being more or less cheerfully disposed at this stage of their picnic, it was finally concluded that all should go together. The head of the column, on reaching the front ition of the fort, hallooed for Gadsden, but no response came back. The party then scattered to explore, and soon

A YELL OF HORROR

was heard from one who had proceeded to the extreme limit of the fort overhanging the lake, where an old tree stretched apple tree now stands. There was Gadsden hanging by his heels from the branches, stark naked, and a corn cob stuck in his mouth.

He was taken down and found utterly unconscious. Strange hieroglyphics, done in something like burnt cork, were distributed over his skin. His almost lifeless body was hurried at great speed to the boat, and by a vigorous use of stimulants—brandy principally—he was brought to before reaching New York. Gadsden's story was that he was seized, the moment he put his nose inside the fort, by a pack of what looked to him like devils, such as are seen in the nursing to pile circulars. They danced round him, hacked him unmercifully in the bulbous part of his anatomy, stood him on his head, pulled off his store clothes and then pitched him three times into the old apple tree, so that he might hang by his heels, an attitude that struck them, no doubt, as being supremely ludicrous. Then Gadsden, being nearly unconscious, thought he saw them vanish in smoke—very likely

That is over a quarter of a century ago. We now come down to later times, when the mysteries of Fort Hill present us with phases alike of tragedy and comedy. Here I might as well indicate the

LOCATION OF FORT HILL

and the inlet on which it stands. The D. R. Martin, Capt. Clirke, which leaves the foot of Market street, on the East river, every day at four P. M., proceeds through Hell Gate and along the Sound, stopping first at City Island, where the negro pirate was hanged many years ago. The scenery along the way is too familiar to need any description. Presently, however, at a distance of about thirty miles from New York, on your right the bold headland of Lloyd's Neck. The stranger on the boat at some distance fails to observe the presence of several deep indentations of the coast line. Near us is the inlet that takes its devious way to the beautiful villages of Oyster Bay and Bayville,

Half lost in the liquid azure bloom of a crescent of sea,
The silent sapphire-spangled marriage ring of the land.

We soon come abreast of a deep, wide, naked declivity of land, from which the verdure of emerald earth has been incontinently stripped. A landslide must have occurred here at some not remote period, and exposed a huge sandbank, dipping abruptly into the sea, leaving no beach whatever. In the dark and silent night it is almost as luminous as a lighthouse beacon to the wayfaring mariner. Now the steamer wheels to starboard, and before us we see, piercing far into the land, Cold Spring Harbor. To our left, as we glide fast and smoothly over the liquid mirror of the inlet, is the steep elevation where the Jesuits' summer residence stands, and this is Fort Hill House, the famous haunted house, standing on ground that Rochambeau's fleet sought in vain to capture; where Tecumwah fell in the furious struggle for the rescue of his daughter Viola; where Gadsden, filled with his love of sunset glories, found himself stripped and half hanged on a sour apple tree by a mysterious and blackguard set of imps; where innumerable farmers have seen their favorite horses turned into rooting hogs, cows disappear up maple trees, goats mounted on snake fences reading the NEW YORK HERALD by moonlight with gold-bowed spectacles, mules taking lessons in gymnastics, the old spring well turned into an everlasting barrel of whiskey, and innumerable incidents besides, that are familiar as household words to the natives of Lloyd's Neck and to those for forty miles around.

GOING UP THE INLET.

The steamer stops at Lloyd's dock to relieve herself of a dozen or so of passengers, some of them belonging to the proud old families that lie scattered about here, whose hands are generally in their pockets, and nothing in their pockets but their hands. The rest are New Yorkers, a few who dabble at farming and make a poor fist of it, and others who seek in the mystic atmosphere of this strange land rest and bodily resuscitation. We are now moving directly inland, with a slumbrous summer shore on either hand. A pity it seems to break the exquisite calm of this hallowed azure inlet. The shores begin to narrow, both are equally attractive, and we are in a puzzle to say on which we should care to cast our lot for life. A pier to the right, and a brilliant white quadrangle standing above it to the hillside, tell us we are coming to a spot where some of the passengers, eschewing the gayeties and fashion of the regular summer resorts, will disembark and rest contentedly for a time. The pier is freighted with an expectant group of lightly-costumed ladies, who have run down from the hotel to gratify an innocent curiosity or to meet a father, husband, beau or brother. Eight or ten well-dressed males go ashore, and presently the steamer, like a well-trained driving horse, wheels away from her moorings, and makes a crescent line for Jones' dock, near Cold Spring. Here is the last landing in the inlet and the most interesting. The sun is dipping low. A tender haze rests softly as angels' wings on the distant horizon of the Sound. Before us, as we steer straight for Jones' dock, is a high and wavy range of hills. The line breaks in front of us; a glen appears running low down to the water's edge, and here, nesting amid the hill peaks, half hid amid the foliage, is the Wauwepek hotel. The flag above its summit defines itself brightly against the background of the green hillside. No other house appears in sight. It is alone amid the silence of the woods; but the crisping ripples of the sea are at hand, and up and down stretches the calm blue inlet, inviting peace, repose and heavenly harmony. There is bustle for a while on the long pier. There is a coming and going of vehicles, a streaming out of passengers, a shoving to and fro of freight for this little place and that. The hotel has sent down all its human life to witness the great event of the day—the arrival of the steamer. The old Frenchman who has been trving for years to master the linguistic difference between "How is that for high" and "How is that for myself" is on hand, clad in a linen suit and a pair of spectacles. Now we are on shore, with Cold Springs village a mile and a half to our right, up where the waters of the inlet lose themselves amid sandbars and glittering green marshes. Closed up like a wild flower in the depth of a mountain gorge is the sweet little

VILLAGE OF COLD SPRINGS,

almost two hundred years old, bigger a hundred years ago than when it was first established, but no bigger to-day than a century since. It is delightful to get from the fresh paint of our new creation, our second Genesis—all brick, brass vanity and hollowness—down to this little gem of antique stiliness, where the currents of life feel no artificial stimulus to exertion, but where "all is afternoon" and all things always seem the same. The old trees on the high hillside bend down and clasp in sympathetic embrace the old houses built when they were in their green and youthful prime. The seeming slumbrous ether floating over the venerable village lanes and streets disposes to obliviousness of the active present, and takes the fancy back to the early days of small contentments and large measures of happiness and virtue. A mile away from the village we strike two chalybeate springs within a few hundred feet of each other. They are at the extreme end of the inlet, and have been running for generations, free to all, rich and poor alike. They are on the property of a gentleman named Jones, who, wrapt up in the self-content of obstinacy that comes of secure broad acres and long lineage, makes himself the incubus on the land around. He is a dog-in-the-manger kind of man. He will not improve the prospect himself nor will he give an opportunity to others to do so. Sentiment aside, cold spring might have of thousands, in place of the handful that now seek by dusty roads and ill conveniences to make acquaintance with one of the oldest and not least interesting places on Long Island.

THE FORT HILL PROPERTY.

But back to our story of Fort Hill. As we said before, it stands upon Lloyd's Neck. Lloyd, who gave next to nothing and his name to this headland, has been long since gathered to his fathers. The gentleman who now owns what is left of the original Lloyd's principality is Mr. Henry D. Lloyd. He lives in the old Lloyd homestead on the slope of a hill separated by a shallow valley from Fort Hill. He is a gentleman of leisure, and, though his baronial hall has had some rude buffetings from time and the seasons, and its style of architecture has been sadly eclipsed in splendor of design by more modern structures of the kind, it still preserves an air of aristocratic dignity. It is a small model of Washington's wonderful house at Mount Vernon.

THE LADY WHO BUILT THE HAUNTED HOUSE.

Some years since the wife of Mr. Lloyd conceived the idea of building a residence on Fort Hill. No one, for obvious reasons, had yet ventured to think of erecting a private residence on this the finest site along the Sound. Mystery piled upon mystery shrouded the old fort, until its ruins seemed to wear as fearful memories as clustered round the Castle of Dunkeith. The brave lady, familiar with every rood of land on the whole area of Lloyd's Neck, fearing nothing and determined that such a splendid situation should no longer remain a howling and dreaded waste—a scandal and reproach to human intelligence—build a dwelling of no extraordinary pretensions, yet still imposing and commodious, they laid out. It was a square house, windowed on all sides and surmounted by a cupola. It looked open, fair, frank and hospitable to the eye, and the last house in all the neighborhood a stranger would be apt to credit was disturbed by supermundane agencies. How long Mrs. Lloyd lived there I am unable to say. The time, however, was very brief. Mr. Lloyd himself never spent a night under its roof. Long before a year had elapsed after its completion it was deserted, and time rolled by without ever seeing its doors opened again. The ghost stories of former days were soon revived with tenfold intensity all over the Neck, permeating into the surrounding villages, chilling the hearts of village swains and maidens. After a time the dwelling on Fort Hill was pointed out to every stranger passing by on the boats as the haunted house. After dark no man in his average senses would venture even on the extensive grounds around the place, not to speak of entering the house.

TWO FESTIVE GHOST SEEKERS.

Two men named Collins and Lambert, of Brooklyn, who happened to be passing a brief season at Oyster Bay, determined one evening to venture over and tempt the terrors of the haunted house. They were eulogized as two very brave men and the best wishes of Oyster Bay, drunk standing, accompanied them on their departure. Instructions were left the boatmen who landed them at Lloyd's dock to call for them next day at noon if they failed to make their appearance. The precaution proved needless. They started, provided with a liberal demijohn of whisky, a brace of revolvers and pipes. They returned at different hours next day and their stories proved of the wildest character. Collins said when he got in front of the house, with the intention of giving a loud knock at the door, he was struck in the back with a cannon ball, and he brought back the ball to corroborate his story. He also showed the mark it made on his back. Lambert, however, rallied Collins on this incident and declared he only fell on a cannon ball and then picked it up to see what on earth it was.

HOW LAMBERT BID THE GHOSTS DEFIANCE.

Lambert said he went to the back of the house while Collins remained in front, pulled his revolver and swore loud enough for half the ghosts in Christendom to hear him that if any son of a sea-cook attempted to escape that way he would shoot him on the spot. At the same moment he heard a slight noise behind him like the filing of old shoe leather, and, turning, saw a cow chewing away and moving over towards a barn. He said he experienced a slight shiver just then, as it was a pure white cow and looked ghostly. Directly followed another black as the ace of spades, another red as the comb of a turkey gobbler, and still another exactly red, white and blue. They walked into the barn, though he would swear a cow could not shake the door was closed. This he determined to test, and taking one extra stiff six-inch horn of whiskey he went for the barn door, and, sure enough, it was closed and locked. Here he tried

ANOTHER HORN OF WHISKEY,

as he vowed he should see if the cows were inside or perish. The door was unlocked, but he found it hard work to open it wide enough to get in. He leaned against it with all his might, crying out, "Open it, you sons of ghosts, or I'll shoot every mother's son of you!" The door finally gave way. Lambert fell partly in and was struck on the back of the neck and top of the head with a pile of rubbish, old boards, tubs, buckets, saddles and what not. He fell down unconscious and was found by Collins under a mountain of old truck. Collins said after getting into the parlor through the window he heard chains rattling in the next room and low, angry growling, like a dog's. He cleared that window still quicker than he went in by a long shot, dropping his revolver in the room, where it was afterwards found. The renown of their exploits went all over Bayville and Oyster Bay, and ghost stories were served up as regularly as the oysters every evening. In this way the house was attaining a fearful reputation. Nobody cared to venture near it without carrying just as much strong a force of spirits in a bottle as he thought himself likely to meet at the dwelling on the hill.

THE VENTURE OF POOR PAT M'CABE.

An Irish pilot, named Pat McCabe, from New Rochelle, started on a wager of $10 to explore not alone the house, but the lake. It is said Pat's hair was white as next morning, not from what he saw, but what, through the means of an accident, he suddenly expected to see. Pat passed the front of the house in safety and crossed the old fort to see the lake. The way down is steep and rugged, and Pat was a little the worse of the distilled spirits. He missed his footing in the very top and tumbled clear down into the horrible waters below. When he reached the surface he was sober as a judge, yet all the worse for his peace of mind. He lost his bottle in the tumble, and was ready to the indescribable horrors of his normal imagination. No wonder Pat's hair turned white.

A PANIC-STRICKEN FARMER.

The road to Fort Hill is winding and puzzling. A farmer from Huntingdon, with his wagon, was caught there one night after sundown, while it was raining. He got out to reconnoitre, to see if a friendly house was anywhere in sight. He had his umbrella up, and his mind was in no enviable mood. Suddenly the umbrella was caught and held on the outside as if by an invisible agency, for the trees were wide apart. Feeling sure one of the ubiquitous ghosts of Fort Hill held it in his grasp, he started fast as a deer from under and never stopped till, with torn clothes and terrified looks, he reached, through fences and marshes, a friendly shelter. The umbrella was found hanging there next day, caught by some brier brambles depending from the branches of a tree.

FINAL FATE OF FORT HILL.

Finally the Jesuits of Sixteenth street heard of this remarkable place, its splendid situation and its valuable acres of a hundred acres underwood. They wanted some spot where their overworked professors and teachers might retire and recuperate for a few weeks of the Summer. The Jesuit order is not given to extravagance in the expenditure of money. They found this place could be had for a mere song if they took it. They have made its immediate surroundings cheerful and lovely. They fell the forest trees themselves, sow and reap the corn, milk the cows and do all the menial labor of the farm and household. They sent a man to take possession of the place after they had made the purchase. Somebody advised this gay pioneer to take

A BOTTLE OF HOLY WATER

with him to drive the ghosts away. He slept in the house all alone, but a subsequent examination of the bottle he took along revealed the fact that the liquid it contained owed its potent influence to purely secular sources. The only ghosts now that can be seen are these ghostly Fathers of the Jesuit persuasion. They seem to be no wise disturbed in mind or manner by the stories that still keep floating over the neighborhood about the haunted house of Fort Hill. In a few years from now the plastic hand of art will mould the grand forest around to a picture of light and beauty. We may expect to see noble lawns where the dark woods, the toadstools and ghosts lived together in the past, and with the spread of science and civilization even the Long Islanders will cease to put their trust in ghosts.

CHAMBERS AND EDWARDS.

The Coming Fight for the Light Weight Championship.

Notwithstanding the *fiasco* attending the second attempt of the heavy weights, O'Baldwin and Mace, to decide their superiority in the prize ring, there is much discussion in the sporting world regarding the coming light weight fight between Arthur Chambers and Billy Edwards. This combat will take place on the 4th of September for $1,000 a side, and the championship of America. Yesterday the men with several friends assembled at the *Clipper* office to make the final deposit of $500 a side and toss for choice of ground. Among those present beside the principals were Jim Coburn, Barney Aaron, Bob Smith, Jem Mace, Dooney Harris, Sam Hurst, George Seddons, Patsey Hogan, and others not unknown to pugilistic fame. The money was promptly deposited and the men without argument mutually agreed that representatives should select the place of fighting.

There is no question about the desire of these men wanting to come together. They will certainly fight; and the battle will be scientific and stubborn. Edwards has a capital record as a pugilist, some fighting men looking upon him as a wonder. Chambers in England stood at the head of the list of his weight; and since his sojourn in New York has made many friends by his quiet demeanor and straightforward conduct. Of him *Bell's Life* says:—"Chambers stands 5 feet 3½ inches in height and can fight at 120 pounds. He is a good two-handed fighter, and having immense stamina is a dangerous customer to tackle. He is as game as the great Tom Sayers, and a glutton to receive punishment. In fact, in that weight, he appears to have no rival, and although a young man he has a flattering list of performances placed to his credit."

FIRE IN THE OLYMPIC THEATRE.

While lighting up the Olympic Theatre about half-past seven o'clock last evening one of the employes accidentally set fire to the curtain of one of the private boxes. For a few minutes it looked as though the fire would be a disastrous one, but by dint of a little energetic action the employes about the building succeeded in extinguishing it before any material damage was done.

HOSPITALS IN NEW YORK.

FOUR NEW INSTITUTIONS BUILDING.

The Pavilion System Generally Adopted.

Philanthropy and Liberality of Our Citizens.

PRINCELY GIFT OF MR. JAMES LENOX

Presbyterian, Hahnemann, Homœopathic and St. Francis' Hospitals.

The attractive force of large cities, causing the gathering of vast bodies of human beings, and with its constant tendency to still further increase, is a prolific source for the necessity for hospitals in such places as New York. The philanthropy and liberality of all classes of our citizens are constantly in operation to make provisions for this want. Within a few weeks an institution has been opened for the reception of patients, without distinction of creed or nationality, under the auspices of the Jewish denomination, and early in the present year the Roosevelt Hospital was also thrown open for the protection and relief of the suffering sick. Several other enterprises, which it is our purpose to notice in this article, are now in progress, and when finished will be the means of adding to the facilities for the prompt and skilful treatment of all classes of diseases, particularly among the poor. Large cities have been designated "the graves of mankind." Vital statistics go to show that the population of several of the larger cities of the world is only maintained by the influx from healthier districts. In this respect New York, with its large foreign immigration, is hardly an exception. As a general fact cities are the resort of many friendless strangers; casualties are frequent in the crowded streets and in various industrial pursuits; sickness in its prevailing forms there finds the most numerous subjects among the poorer classes, who are least able to procure or bear the expense of proper medical aid and attendance. Hence the necessity for places of refuge and relief for the sick and suffering in large cities is universally acknowledged. And on reference to foreign cities it appears that wherever the government has not undertaken the collection and control of the alms of the community for such purposes, nor the ministers of religion by consent or appointment assumed the charge, the necessity has been met by organized action and the liberality of the people. Indeed, it is admitted that but for the private charities in New York, aided as they are by State and city donations, there would be a vast amount of sickness and suffering go unrelieved.

Foreign and American Hospitals.

In London and Paris the hospitals both care for out and indoor patients; New York hospitals, with a few exceptions, for indoor patients only. There the hospital and dispensary being united under one general system and order, constitute one establisnment. Here the dispensary is separate, where the outdoor poor resort for medicine, medical and surgical advice and treatment, which are gratuitously given. The immense burden thus lifted from the hospitals by these admirable institutions will appear by the following statistics:—

	Patients.
Five general hospitals, under control of the New York city government, reported in 1871	18,919
Five for special diseases	4,405
One for emigrants (Ward's Island)	7,904
One for colored persons	435
Eight denominational and foreign nationalities	6,055
Total	37,728

This shows twenty hospitals now in effective operation in this city. There are eight minor hospitals for special purposes, having an annual aggregate of about one thousand patients. There are also in operation eighteen dispensaries, including four homœopathic institutions, which reported for 1871 an aggregate of 250,000 patients. According to the foregoing official figures the dispensary patients in the same number of institutions were nearly sevenfold greater than the number of hospital patients.

The Presbyterian Hospital.

On the 28th February, 1868, an act was passed by the Legislature to found a Presbyterian hospital in this city. The object of the society incorporated was to establish and support an institution to afford medical and surgical aid to sick or disabled persons, and to provide them while inmates of the hospital with the ministrations of the Gospel agreeably to the doctrine and form of the Presbyterian Church; but it is proper to remark that although the hospital is called Presbyterian, no distinction will ever be made as to applicants for admission. It will only be under Presbyterian auspices, the same as St. Luke's is under Episcopalian auspices. The act of the Legislature named James Lenox, John Taylor Johnson, Robert L. Stuart, Morris K. Jesup, Marshall S. Bidwell, Edward S. Jaffray, James Brown, William A. Booth, Aaron B. Belknap, William E. Dodge and a number of other gentlemen as a Board of Managers. Rev. Messrs. William M. Paxton, William Adams, Thomas Dewitt and John N. McLeod were associated as members of the Board.

MUNIFICENT GIFT OF MR. JAMES LENOX.

Visitors to the Central Park have noticed the handsome structure running from Seventieth to Seventy-first street, between Madison and Fourth avenues. This comprises the Administration building and one pavilion of the Presbyterian Hospital, the ground for which and the principal funds for erecting being the gift of Mr. James Lenox—a gentleman who has already provided for the erection of a magnificent public library in the same locality. Mr. Lenox has had the co-operation of a number of leading citizens in the philanthropic design, some of whom have contributed large sums. These gentlemen can now point to a noble pile of buildings consecrated to the sick and suffering as the realization of earnest purposes and long-cherished hopes. The large majority of the patients the hospital will be a free charity. Persons suffering from severe accidents are to be admitted at any hour of the day or night. Other patients must apply in person, when they will be examined and admitted by the House Physician. A certain number of free beds are provided for, and there is also a certain number reserved for pay patients.

THE SITE AND BUILDINGS.

The ground upon which the building stands, and made over by Mr. Lenox forever to the corporation, covers the entire block, and is 400 feet by 200 feet. On account of the prevalence of southerly winds during the summer, the south side of the block will present as few obstacles as possible to the free circulation of air, which disposition will obtain also the greatest amount of sunlight—two points of vital importance. The administrative building (one of the three central buildings), now completed, fifty feet by ninety-two feet, is three stories high, with basement and attic, in Mansard roof; has the middle portion projecting, in order to gain a carriage porch to main entrance, above which is the chapel, with its tall spire. Side entrance porches are also provided. The basement of this building contains the kitchen (which extends through to the second floor), the bakery, ice, bread and store rooms. The first story is occupied by the receiving and examination rooms, superintendent's and matron's rooms, pharmacy, staff-cases, &c. The second and third stories afford accommodation for the house physician and other officers. Directly over the carriage porch is the committee room. The chapel occupies the central portion of the building in the third and fourth stories, with spacious staircases on each side (the main staircase, in the middle, not extending beyond second floor). In the attic, at either side of the chapel, are the servants' rooms.

BOILER HOUSE.

The boiler house, in the rear, thirty-four feet by sixty feet, contains in the basement story (about ten feet below basements of other buildings) a laundry and a boiler and engine room. The drying and ironing rooms are on the first floor. All the heating and steam power required throughout the hospital is to be furnished from this building. The main chimney shaft, 100 feet high, has air chambers around it for the purposes of ventilation. Between the north pavilion (finished) and the boiler house is an open court, with entrance from Seventy-first street for supplies, leaving as much space as possible for the patients' airing ground, which is on a high level.

NORTH PAVILION.

In the north pavilion we find the wards subdivided in order better to provide against the spreading of contagious diseases. There is accommodation for 100 patients. Day rooms are located in the middle portion under the amphitheatre. Fireplaces are in the wards, and the wings of this pavilion are fireproof. As regards the interior construction, the walls and ceilings have received a perfectly smooth, hard sand finish; hard woods, waxed, have been employed in trimming, thus avoiding the use of paint. The basement story is devoted to the accommodation of hot air chambers, engine rooms, fan rooms, &c. The first floor is occupied by private wards, with all their necessary accessories; the three upper stories contain the public wards. A spacious and well lighted amphitheatre (for surgical operations) occupies the third and fourth stories of the middle portion of the north pavilion.

VISIT OF MANAGERS.

The hospital when completed will have two additional pavilions. The portion above described—the administrative building, the boiler house and north pavilion—were visited last month by the Board of Managers and the various departments examined. The arrangements for ventilation—for supplying fresh air through the wards and for conducting the foul air to the lofts above the attic story—are very complete. It is expected that the hospital will be ready to receive patients about the first of next October. Philadelphia brick and Lockport limestone have been used in the construction. The plans for the building were prepared by Mr. R. M. Hunt.

AN ENDOWMENT FUND.

The Board of Managers, with a view to a permanent income sufficient for the scope of the hospital operations, have determined to effect its endowment. In accordance with this design the President, Mr. James Lenox, at a meeting of the Board of Trustees in February last, inaugurated a movement for that purpose by announcing his intention to contribute $50,000, $100,000 or $125,000 as soon as a like amount shall have been contributed by others. Mr. Lenox has already contributed $250,000, and there is no doubt that his munificent offer will soon be made available. The entire cost of the building will be $350,000.

The Hahnemann Hospital.

About three-quarters of a century ago Dr. Hahnemann, a German physician, originated the homœopathic system of treatment in medical and surgical cases. It did not meet at first with great encouragement, but it found devoted disciples, and after a time the remarkable number of cures effected brought the system into favor. Drs. Gramm and Herring were the pioneers of the practice in the United States. There are now nine or ten colleges in different parts of the country, and the institution in New York graduated thirty-nine students at the conclusion of its last term. The Hahnemann Hospital, which now affords medical treatment to about fifty patients, has been for some time temporarily located on Fifty-fifth street, near Second avenue, but it has been found necessary to obtain larger and more suitable accommodations. The officers, directors and Medical Board are among the most prominent and philanthropic of our citizens and physicians, and through their exertions a grant of fourteen lots as a site for the erection of a new hospital has been obtained, at a nominal rent, from the city, and a sufficient fund raised to enable the work to be at once commenced. The success that has attended the treatment of the suffering sick under the homœopathic system has set at rest all doubts as to its excellence, and as the pavilion system, which is conceded by the best authorities to be superior to all others for the protection it affords, is to be fully embodied in the new structure the happiest results are confidently anticipated. Mr. Hiram Calkins is the President, and Messrs. D. D. T. Marshall, William Radde and R. B. Connolly Vice Presidents. The Medical Director is Dr. F. Seeger.

LOCATION AND DESIGN.

The new Hahnemann Hospital is to be situated on the east side of Fourth avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets—the site granted by the city. According to the plans prepared by Mr. George Hathorne, the architect, it is to consist of a central building, with two wings, one on each side, which are entirely isolated from each other and from the centre building, with the exception of a corridor which, on the first floor, running the entire length of the block and uniting the three buildings. This will give a frontage on the avenue of nearly two hundred feet. The hospital is to be in the mediæval, picturesque style, with handsome towers crowning the centre and corners of the edifice. The administrative building, between the two wings, is to be slightly advanced, in order to give it greater prominence. It is to be three stories high, with a front of fifty feet on the avenue and a depth of sixty feet. It is to be approached by a covered carriage way and road and will form the main entrance to the hospital. The interior distribution is to be in spacious and well-lighted rooms, to contain all the conveniences required. Besides offices and apartments for officers in this building there are to be library room, two private wards, a professors' room, museum and a large clinical lecture room and operating theatre.

A SPACIOUS LIFT

or elevator for patients subject to operation is to be provided near the operating table and opening into the lecture hall. The wings will run to the different floors, opening at the central corridors. By this means there will be a perfect connection between the operating theatre and clinical lecture hall with the wards of the pavilions. This hall is to be arranged with circular and rapidly descending seats toward the lecture table, without obstructing columns to interfere with the view of the table from each seat. The hall is to have a domed ceiling, with light from above immediately over the operating table. The different stories of the administration building are each fifteen feet in height, with the exception of the upper, a lecture hall, which has a height of 25 feet, as it extends to the domed roof.

THE PAVILIONS.

The pavilions are to be north and south of the administrative building above described, and connected on the first floor by the corridors to the wards. The male and female departments must be placed one in each pavilion, thus making the most complete separation. The pavilions are to contain the wards for the sick, located on the first, second and third stories respectively. Each ward is to be 70 feet long, 25 feet wide and 15 feet in height. There is to be accommodation in each of them for twenty beds, thus giving each patient over one thousand three hundred feet of cubic air.

INTERIOR ECONOMY.

A small kitchen and a dining room are provided for each ward for convalescent patients, thus avoiding the disagreeable and injurious alternative of taking food constantly into the wards. The baths, lavatories, &c., are arranged at the rear of the wards and are to be so planned and ventilated that they can in no way affect the air. At each corner of the ward is an opening for a fireplace. A small passage or hallway is to connect the corridors of the pavilions of each floor with the circular balconies or verandahs across the front or Fourth avenue face of the pavilions. These are to be broad and ample, with a protecting roof, and are for the use of convalescent patients. As they are to be removed from the main wards they can be used without causing annoyance to the sick, and will not obstruct the air and sunlight of the wards. On the third floor, and stretching across the entire front, and opening on to the balcony, is to be a cheerful room, intended for a ward library. It is also intended to be used as a social or amusement hall, to contain newspapers, a piano, easy chairs, and pictures—in short, everything conducive to the relief and comfort of the patients, mental as well as physical.

VENTILATION.

The Hahnemann Hospital will be constructed of double brick walls, enclosing an air space to protect the interior from the sudden changes of temperature and from dampness. Within the walls are to be series of tubes or flues intended for the wards, one for each bed, with openings at the floor and at the ceilings. These ventilating ducts are to terminate in the attics in large reservoirs for foul air. This system is similar to the one in operation in the Presbyterian Hospital. The reservoirs are to contain coils of steam pipes to further rarify and accelerate the removal of the air through the ventilation of the roof. The great importance of pure air has received special attention from the architect.

HEATING.

The heating of a hospital is a question involving much of importance. Defective arrangements for this purpose must result in atmospheric deterioration or contamination. The new building is to be heated by steam, to be conducted in pipes to the sub-cellars, which are to contain the air reservoirs and the coils of steam pipes. From these run the ducts containing the heated air intended for the different wards and departments. These are to be controlled and regulated by valves in the rooms, and are to be so constructed as to admit cold as well as warm air, according to the season and the temperature required. The air for these reservoirs will be supplied from a large shaft, specially constructed outside the buildings, and which is to take the air from a height where it is not liable to contamination.

CAPACITY.

The capacity of the entire hospital is estimated at 150 patients. This number can be easily increased to 200 if thought desirable by the addition of another story to the pavilions. It is considered that 150 are as many as a hospital should contain. The tendency now seems to be to break up large institutions and construct smaller ones at points more or less remote from one another. According to Mr. G. Hathorne's plans, one of the pavilions of the Hahnemann Hospital will be constructed without the centre or administrative building, and answer all immediate purposes, administrative as well as ward work. It thus avoids a large present outlay until such time as it is convenient for the building of the whole, and enable work to be commenced at once and the hospital put in early operation. Admission to patients will be free. The estimated cost of the first pavilion is $80,000; of the entire building $300,000.

Homœopathic Surgical Hospital.

At the last session of the Legislature a new charter was granted to this institution. The incorporators have secured a site adjoining the Ophthalmic Hospital, corner Twenty-third street and Third avenue, and the preliminary work, now in progress for the erection of a new building, is to be vigorously prosecuted until it is finished. It is expected to be in readiness for occupation in about four months from this date. The institution commends itself to the benevolent, for it will establish upon the line of one of our greatest thoroughfares, and in the immediate vicinity of a crowded manufacturing district, a hospital in which the victim of an injury or an accident may receive both immediate relief and permanent treatment. Those especially who have learned to attach a high value to the homœopathic treatment of disease will feel that this charity is highly deserving, since it offers to the maimed and suffering poor, free of charge, advantages which are now for the first time in this city placed within their reach.

THE BUILDING.

The building will front twenty-five feet on Twenty-third street, and is to be so arranged as to form a continuation of the Ophthalmic

RELIGIOUS.

Programme of Church Services To-Day.

The Herald's Theological Correspondence.

Defence of the Doctrine of the Immortality of the Soul.

The English Positivists' Denial of the Efficacy of Prayer.

A Mongolian Praying Machine Described.

Swedenborg the Only Reliable Expositor of Spiritualism.

Ministerial Movements at Home and Abroad.

Religious Services.

At the free "little" Church (ritualistic) of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-fifth street, full choral services with Holy Communion at seven and ten o'clock this morning, and eight o'clock in the evening.

Spiritualist lectures at Apollo Hall, morning and evening.

Song Sunday services at Association Hall this evening.

In the Church of the Atonement, Madison avenue and Twenty-eighth street, services, according to the Protestant Episcopal rite, morning and evening.

The Church of the Redeemer, Fourth avenue and Eighty-second street, will be closed to-day and re-opened September 1. It will be painted in the meantime.

Rev. Dr. Flagg will preach, forenoon and evening, in the Church of the Resurrection, Lexington avenue and Fifty-seventh street.

Rev. Dr. Deems will preach twice to-day in the Church of the Strangers, Mercer street.

Janes Methodist Episcopal chapel, Forty-fourth street and Tenth avenue—preaching by the converted infidel lawyer in the forenoon.

Rev. Edward McGlynn, D. D., will lecture in the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul (Father Malone, pastor), East Brooklyn, at eight o'clock this evening, for the benefit of St. Louis church.

Rev. Frank Remington will preach twice during the day in the North Baptist church, Christopher and Hudson streets.

The Praying Band, from Forty-third street Methodist Episcopal church, will conduct services three times to-day in the building of the same denomination in Jersey street, between Greenwich and Washington streets.

Revs. H. Stowell Brown and Robert Cameron, the pastor, will preach in the Baptist church, Seventeenth street, near Sixth avenue.

The Union Home Camp Meeting, at Sea Cliff Grove, will be continued till Thursday next. There are three public services in the great tabernacle each day.

Rev. George T. Dowling will preach, morning and evening, in the West Fifty-third street Baptist church.

In the Free Church of St. Mary the Virgin, West Forty-fourth street, Holy Communion will be administered in the forenoon, and there will be full choral service.

Immortality of the Soul.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

In your valuable paper of Sunday, August 4, I read an article, written by "F. C.," advocating the doctrine of "Cato," who believes in God and the Bible, but denies the immortality of the soul. I cannot understand how a person can believe in the Bible, but still deny one of its greatest lessons. It is not a mere sceptical belief, but is believed in by Christian and Jew, Moslem and heathen. Though the religion of the Hindoo is so degraded they still believe that the soul is immortal. The savage Indian is an example on our own Continent. Even his religion teaches him to believe that his soul is immortal. When our Saviour came upon earth He took upon Him the nature of man, and therefore as a man had to die and pass through the dark valley in the same manner as a human being. Now, when David prophesies concerning the death of Christ (Psalms xvi., 10) he says, "Thou wilt not leave my soul in hell, neither wilt Thou suffer Thy Holy One to see corruption." The Apostle Peter, when the Holy Ghost was first poured out upon him on the day of Pentecost, quoted the very same words. The place spoken of here as hell was not the abode of the damned, the proper translation of it being "the place of departed spirits." From this we can draw the following conclusion:—If the souls of men died there would have been no such place made, and David could not have spoken about it. Therefore, as the inspired Psalmist writes about it, it is a proof of the existence of the place, and also a proof that the souls of men do not die, but occupy this place which was prepared by God for them. We find that David himself is comforted by this very belief; for when his beloved child lay sick he fasted and put on sackcloth, humbling himself in the dust. But when, after a week of suffering, his soul took its flight, he left off fasting and put off his sackcloth, happy in the thought that, though he should never more see him in this world, he would go to him when he died. Think you that David could have comforted himself thus if the soul of his child had died? We also read that Samuel came from the grave and conversed with Saul and was seen by him. Also at the transfiguration of our Saviour on the mount there appeared Moses and Elias talking with Him. Now, if the souls of these men had died, how could they have come from the grave and been both seen and heard by men? Likewise at the death of our Saviour many bodies of the saints arose. In many places in the Bible the words used to denote the death of a person are, "He gave up the ghost," showing that the soul does not die, but only leaves its tenement of clay. Solomon, speaking concerning death (Ecclesiastes xii. 7), says, "Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it." If the soul died, why did the martyr Stephen, when being stoned to death, cry out, saying, "Lord Jesus, receive my spirit!" When the dying thief on the cross cried out for forgiveness, our Saviour, answering, said, "This day shalt thou be with Me in Paradise." Our Saviour also said to his disciples, "Fear not those who kill the body, but are not able to kill the soul." These are conclusive proofs, for they are uttered by the Deity Himself. There are many other texts that I could give you attesting the fact that the soul is immortal and does not die, but rests in the place prepared for it while the body sleeps in the grave awaiting the glorious morn of the resurrection, when it shall rise and be again joined to the spirit never more to be separated; for then death will be conquered and the body, the mortal part of man, will put on immortality.

W. H.

The Efficacy of Prayer—John Bull's Most Serious Joke.

LONDON, August 3, 1872.

The English journals have been discussing for the last few weeks a very queer theological question. Your readers are aware that one of the fundamental doctrines of the Positivists and other anti-religious thinkers is a denial of the efficacy of prayer. "Things," they say, "obey natural laws, and these laws cannot be interfered with." Professor Tyndall, who holds a position of some eminence among English scientific men, has lately brought forward a rather startling proposal to this effect:—"Let," he says, "an hospital be founded in which there shall be two wards. Let prayers be offered up for the inmates of one ward and no prayers for the inmates of the other, and then, let us at the end of a certain number of years, compare the mortality of the two wards and thus test the efficacy of prayer."

Captain Galton, in this month's number of the *Fortnightly Review*, takes up the question and deals with it very fully. He goes much beyond Dr. Tyndall; for he says that prayer has already been tried and already found wanting. He points out that though, in both Protestant and Catholic nations, the sovereign is more constantly prayed for than any of his subjects, seeing that public prayer for him is included in every ritual, the average life of royalty in Europe during the past century is only 64.04 years, whereas that of ordinary gentlefolk is 70.22. Moreover, it would be expected that clergymen, whose profession it is to pray, and who certainly are not likely to forget themselves in their devotions, would live longer than licentious lawyers and sceptical doctors, who neither pray for themselves nor have any special litanies for their benefit; but an examination of the lists of "persons of sufficient note to have had their lives recorded in a biographical dictionary" does not prove it. "The value of life," says Mr. Galton, "among the clergy, lawyers and medical men is as 66.42, 66.51 and 67.04 respectively, the clergy being the shortest lived of the three. Hence the prayers of the clergy for protection against the perils and dangers of the night, for their protection during the day and for recovery from sickness, appear to be futile in result." Mr. Galton goes on to say:—"it appears that, in all countries and in all creeds, the priests urge the patient to pray for his own recovery, and the patient's friends to aid him with their prayers; but that the doctors make no account whatever of their spiritual agencies, unless the office of priest and medical man be combined in the same individual. The medical works of modern Europe teem with records of individual illnesses and of broad averages of disease, but I have been able to discover hardly any instance in which a medical man of any repute has attributed recovery to the influence of prayer. There is not a single instance to my knowledge, in which papers read before statistical societies have recognized the agency of prayer either on disease or on anything else. The universal habit of the scientific world to ignore the agency of prayer is a very important fact. To fully appreciate the 'eloquence of the silence' of medical men we must bear in mind the care with which they endeavor to assign a sanatory value to every influence. Had prayers for the sick any notable effect it is incredible but that the doctors, who are always on the watch for such things, should have observed it, and added their influence to that of the priests towards obtaining them for every sick man. If they abstain from doing so it is not because their attention has never been awakened to the possible efficacy of prayer, but, on the contrary, that although they have heard it insisted on from childhood upwards, they are unable to detect its influence. Most people have some general belief in the objective efficacy of prayer, but none seem willing to admit its action in those special cases of which they have scientific cognizance."

Now, I do not think it is at all necessary to point out at any length to your readers the inherent fallacy of argument like this. In the first place it assumes that God's will and the will of the creatures who prays to him are one and the same. It assumes that God thinks as we think, that long life is a great blessing; but are they not innumerable, those to whom long life has been a curse, not a blessing? And may not God, therefore, be frequently consulting our own real happiness—which is really what we ask him to do—in refusing to grant our prayer for long life. And again, if God be omnipotent is it not a contradiction in terms to propose that we should coerce Him into granting our prayers. The *Spectator* of to-day contains the following excellent comments on Captain Galton's prayer:—

"We will not answer this astounding argument, as we might at first sight feel inclined to do, by declaring it to physicians gone wild, a direct attempt to weigh mental consequences in a pair of brass scales, or by pointing out that, according to the Christian belief which Captain Galton is attacking, God has expressly declared that He does not limit His benevolence by men's deserving, raining equally on the just and unjust, or by asking Captain Galton for proof that his pious persons ever pray earnestly without the earnest addition of a prayer that God's will shall be done and not theirs, but will meet him face to face on his own ground, with his own method and with a blank denial. In two cases, so large and so visible as to be better than any of his own, persons about whom the presumption alike of prayer and of a prayerful spirit is greater than it is about any of those he names, have been enormously, almost miraculously successful. If it can be asserted of any human beings that they prayed for the diffusion of their ideas of faith it can be asserted about the early Christians. If it can be asserted about any prayer that it involved an antecedent improbability of realization, it can be asserted about that particular prayer. And in spite of all circumstances of the reluctance of mankind, of the horror-struck resistance of princes, of the antagonism between those ideas and the instincts of mankind—of the weakness, as Captain Galton would say, of those ideas—that prayer was heard, those ideas were diffused, that faith is the faith of the peoples who control the world. It is not we who are pressing that kind of evidence for prayer; we are simply accepting Captain Galton's method and giving him an overwhelming instance of a cause which was hopeless, which was prayed for and which did win. The other instance is an even stronger one on Captain Galton's system of proof. He says that God is incessantly asked to grant Sovereigns long life, and they die quicker than other people. We say in return that God is perpetually asked in the same formal way to protect the Papacy, and that in spite of all circumstances, of all oppositions, of, as we think, its own inherent and necessary tendency to death—its pretensions being baseless—the Papacy endures through the ages, and seems, as Macaulay said, as if it might survive all existing institutions. We do not say *post hoc, ergo propter hoc*—in the second instance we could not say it—but Captain Galton, by the law of his method, is bound to say it for us. If the absence of protection for churches from lightning and of kings from early death are proofs that prayer is useless, then the victory of Christianity and the durability of the Popedom are greater, because more certain and visible proofs that prayer is useful."

Immortality Taught in the Bible.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

There has been in several of the past editions of the Sunday HERALD a discussion on the immortality of the soul, which has had but one defender, "W. C. D.," on whose side and in defence of the truths, "in which we so surely believe," I enroll myself. To begin with, we will assume as a fact, as he draws all his proofs from Holy Writ, that "F. C." (your correspondent) believes in the divine origin of the Bible, as being God's word and written under the guidance of His Holy Spirit; as such its histories, its prophecies, its promises and its threatenings must stand or fall together. We must also understand the Bible acceptation of the terms "life" and "death." "When Christ, who is our life, shall appear, then shall ye also appear with Him in glory."—Colossians iii, 4. This text contains a double proof. Christ is the life of the soul, as the soul is the life of the body; withdraw Christ the soul is dead—is given over to the darkness of sin; the soul leaves the body, the body dies—is given over to the darkness of the grave. The second proof is that "we shall appear with Him in glory." The body decays, the immortal soul of the righteous passes into Paradise, there to await the resurrection of the body (not the resurrection of the soul), to be joined to it again at the judgment day. We know from I Cor. xv., 42-44, that the body raised is not the same body, being a spiritual, yet being a reproduction of the natural body. Now, if the soul had ceased to be and had been recreated an immortal soul, this would not be the same body and soul that lived upon the earth—was saved by Christ's atonement—but an entirely new created being, which interpretation is opposed in every sense to the words, "Ye shall also appear with him in glory." Take next the term "death." "The soul that sinneth shall surely die," was said under the Old Testament dispensation. At first glance this seems a most positive proof of "F. C.'s" doctrine, it being proved the soul of the righteous is immortal; at least, the soul of the sinner is lost; it must die! But when a man commits a sin does he fall dead? No; it is too opposed to the reason of the most thoughtless of human beings to assert such a thing as a fact. It is universally acknowledged that the soul of man gives life to his body, and also that that alone raises him above the brute creation, so as his body neither falls dead nor becomes a beast of the field when he sins, we must suppose the word meant a different kind of death from the word we use to express the extinction or cessation of life. God meant us to explain one portion of Scripture by another. "I am the resurrection and the life. He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live, and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die." Christ is the resurrection of the body, the life of the soul; he that believes in Him, though through his sin his soul had died, yet on accepting Christ as his Redeemer, and thereby submitting to His commandments, life should be imparted to it again; and he whose soul had thus gained life and belief should never die—that is, never in this world or in the next be separated from Christ. Life and death to God, then, means but this:—To live, to be be one of those embracing Christ on earth, "to appear with Him in glory;" to die, to refuse the salvation offered on earth, to go away into everlasting punishment in hell when the earthly death, "the second death," is over—and. There are three deaths of the soul that cares not to know God, the death of the body when the soul parts from it and the death of the soul and body when sent into everlasting punishment with the devil and his angels. Time and space would fail me to write the number of texts that prove the immortality of the soul, and with this one I conclude, "God will render to every man according to his deeds; to them who by patient continuance in well doing seek for glory and honor, and immortality, eternal life"—Romans ii., 7. If we sought for the immortality of the soul when there was no such thing, we would scarcely be rewarded with "eternal lie." Let "F. C." and his adherents, who fortunately are born some eighteen hundred years too late for the spreading of such pagan theories, read First Thessalonians iv., 15, 16, 17, and Matthew xxv., 31-46, and if then they can prove by God's word the soul dies with the body, ceases to be with the body's decay, then of all men are we who have believed most miserable! for no compensation have we for the sufferings of this present time, no support in the hour of temptation, no joy in the hope of a new Jerusalem; we look with horror, not love, upon a God who formed us for suffering and total destruction, and when we close the eyes of those we love in the last sleep, we bid them farewell, forever!

M. A. G.

Man a Mortal—Immortality Only Through Christ.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

If the discussion in which I have been engaged for the past few months in your valuable paper would admit of it, I should in the beginning of this article betake myself to the pleasant duty of thanking you for the gracious privilege of giving to the world the truths I have been trying humbly to defend; and those who have from time to time thrown themselves within the breach and in helping me have also vindicated the true doctrine of the mortality of man against the rampant but harmless assaults of orthodoxy. But here it is out of place. I have been frequently assailed with the charge of inconsistency in believing the Bible and denying the immortality of the soul; but all of my accusers have signally failed to show the point wherein the inconsistency lies. On the other hand, the Bible, which is given to us to show us the way of salvation, which is the way of life, becomes clothed with a greater beauty and a greater glory when considered in its efficacy as being able to bestow eternal life upon beings who are in every particular subject to death and decay in the most absolute sense of the terms.

The great desideratum in the purview of man's existence is life—with life there is hope, at least, if not happiness. In death there is despair and oblivion. The loss of life is apparently man's greatest affliction; the enjoyment of life his greatest blessing. In the good book which has been given him, called the Bible, he is assured of his mortality, and promised, on certain conditions, the gift of immortal existence. Without this view of the subject, the Gospel loses its charm, its declarations become meaningless and at variance with all the phenomena of nature; and the Bible as a whole, a tissue of falsehoods and absurdities. It seems to me only to require a little divesting of old prejudices, and the exercising of a little reason and common sense, to be able to see the force of this plain statement. If it be true that man is inherently immortal, and must and will live forever, what use is there of the plan of salvation, the resurrection from the dead; and of what utility is the whole scheme of the redemption of our race?

Again, a part of infinity is equal to the whole. God cannot punish himself. If we are equal to Him in the infinity of our being, when once the soul were free from its earthly thraldom it would leap into perfect equality with infinity and assert its peerage. According to the popular theory, then, living, we are men; dying, we become gods! Such, I have before said, was the superstitious belief of the anti-Christian world; and such the rational conclusion of any honest mind that investigates and assumes as true the principles of the prevailing Christian faith. If this philosophy of the Greeks had never become an appendage of the Christian Church in the days of its spiritual darkness the idea of Purgatory would never have entered into the mind of the believer in Jesus; and if men and women of a later period in the history of the world had not suffered themselves to be led by despotic priests and fanatical preachers the humbuggery of Spiritualism would never have become an attaché of Christianity. For once assume the immortality of the human soul, and ten thousand wild and baseless theories founded only in the fruitful imaginations of the visionary, start into life. Men, in the hallucinations of their morbid fancies, cease to deal with things as they are, and walk the earth with their heads in the clouds. Restless ghosts haunt the quiet dwelling places of sleeping humanity and make the sweet and quiet night hideous with the appearance of their frightful apparitions. Clairvoyants, like heartless vampires, invest the abodes of the ignorant and prey unmercifully upon the fruits of their hard-earned toil. Communicating mediums throw out their business cards with impunity among the credulous masses of our crowded cities, and reap a rich harvest from their work of deception and fraud. Taken in its best and purest form, this dogma can only raise us to that unstable and ethereal height of civilization attained to by the heathen fathers of our ancient literature, from which the world relapsed into a still grosser condition of confirmed hopeless superstition, but "the times of such ignorance God now winks at." The whole mystery of our being, having displayed its key in the person and offices of Jesus Christ, is now becoming unravelled, and old ideas and old theories are toppling to their fall. Are we so blinded by the prejudices of education or so oigoted in the pride and arrogance of our hearts that we will not look in the light of truth? A baseless fabric is our boasted civilization, a reeking sacrilege our canting religion, if built upon a foundation so treacherous and a faith so untrue.

CATO.

Spiritualism, True and False, Good and Evil.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Your correspondents "Jerome Ross" and "Bible Spiritualist," both have admitted, in your columns, that there are two kinds of spiritualism; the one good and true, the other evil and false.

In the First Epistle of John we are directed to "believe not every spirit, but try the spirits whether they are of God;" and the following is the criterion:—"Hereby know ye the spirit of God: every spirit that confesseth that Jesus Christ is come in the flesh is of God;" and we are told that every spirit that confesseth not this doctrine is not of God. And in First Timothy we read:—"That in the latter times some shall depart from the faith, giving heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils." The divinely commissioned seer for the New Jerusalem dispensation, which is now being established on earth, Emmanuel Swedenborg, assures us from actual observation in the spiritual world, and from a most intimate knowledge of the laws of that world, and of spiritual intercourse with and influx into this world, "that to speak with angels of heaven is granted to none but such as are grounded in truths originating in good, especially in the acknowledgment of the Lord and of the divinity in His humanity; this being the truth in which the heavens are established. For the Lord is the God of heaven; the Lord's divine sphere constitutes heaven, and the Lord's divine sphere in heaven is love to Him and charity towards the neighbor derived from Him." Swedenborg found in the spiritual world, and described carefully, three heavens, all the inhabitants of which acknowledged the Lord Jesus Christ as God, the sacred Scriptures as revelations from God, and were actuated in all they did and said by either love to the Lord, charity to the neighbor or love of obedience to the Divine commandments. He also found three other societies opposite the heavens, which he denominates hell, all the inhabitants of which deny the divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ, deny that the sacred Scriptures are the Word of God, and are actuated in all that they do by some form of selfishness. He found intermediate between heaven and hell what he calls the world of spirits, which is the common receptacle for all men when they leave this world, where their ruling loves are developed and they are prepared to enter either heaven or hell. He assures us that the world of spirits is like this world, from which it is constantly peopled to a great extent, filled with lying and deceiving inhabitants or spirits, who deny the Lord, the necessity for regeneration and heavenly truths, surrounded and protected by the Lord and His angels for a special purpose a man in open intercourse simply comes in contact with his associate spirits, or those like himself, in a similar faith and life; consequently, when a man is believing false doctrines, and actuated by evil loves or perverted affections, if he has intercourse with spirits, he necessarily comes in contact with evil spirits. Therefore, says Swedenborg, "to speak with spirits is at this day rarely granted, because it is dangerous; for the spirits then know that they are present with man, which otherwise they do not, and evil spirits are of such a nature that they regard man with deadly hatred, and desire nothing more than to destroy him." Especially do they strive to destroy all heavenly truths and affections in his soul. Such destruction is spiritual death—not annihilation—the death which was pronounced in Eden.

Your correspondent, "Jerome Ross," recognizes most distinctly and clearly the great law of spiritual association; that like dwell with like, and that like attract like, which Swedenborg so fully illustrates in all his writings; consequently, that man, while here, attracts to himself spirits like himself, both as to principles and life; therefore, in open intercourse he only comes in contact with his like. Now, if your correspondent will stop and use the reason to which he appeals in the case of the Bible he can but see the impropriety and danger of seeking intercourse with spirits. Let us look at this subject for a moment from his own standpoint, or the law of affinity, the truth of which he admits, in the light of reason; for I fully agree with him that the sacred Scriptures, even in order that they may retain their hold upon an enlightened age as special revelations from God to man, must stand the severest tests of reason; and I know that when interpreted in accordance with the grand science of correspondences between natural and spiritual things revealed through Swedenborg, they will stand the test and shine brighter and brighter as the ages roll on; for the thoughts and affections of the Creator are manifested alike in His word and works, and can never conflict when correctly interpreted. Can modern Spiritualism stand the tests of enlightened reason? Let us see.

If this life is but the beginning of an endless life, it is manifest that doctrines, thoughts, words and acts, which tend to subdue our evil inclinations, and to lead us to love the Lord and our neighbor supremely are of first importance, for they tend to unity and peace, happiness and heaven. But with multitudes to-day selfishness and sensualism rule, and they must be born again or put away their supreme selfishness and come to act from higher motives or it is manifest that they can never enter the kingdom of heaven, for heaven is not a pen or place into which a man can be let as a matter of favor. Heavenly principles must rule us before we can enter the gates of the celestial city. Now let the man who is ruled by either the selfish love of power or money, or who is vain, licentious, or given to drunkenness, jealousy, or envy, seek communications from spirits, and what is the inevitable result? Remember like attracts like. Being swayed by evil motives his associate spirits are necessarily evil, and evil spirits are in false doctrines, therefore they deny the divinity of the Lord Jesus Christ, for they hate him. They deny the necessity for regeneration, in fact deny that man can live from any higher motive than selfishness, and, if the man harkens to them, they will use every effort and art to hold him in his present state of life and to destroy all reverence for the Lord and His word as special revelations from Him, for, if the man change for the better, they are repelled and have to leave him. Thus by seeking and hearkening to spiritual communications the evil or unregenerate man confirms himself in his evil loves, his spirits justifying him by every seductive argument imaginable, and thus even the prospect of his future regeneration is destroyed. Could a greater misfortune befall an evil man here below than this? Again, supposing a man has commenced living a new life, the work of regeneration is not accomplished in a day; but regeneration results from the warfare of a lifetime. Little by little are his evil inclinations and thoughts put away; evil inclinations and thoughts are prompted by evil spirits, and supposing while temporarily harboring such the man seeks and heeds communications from spirits, these evil spirits will necessarily use every art to destroy the new resolutions for a better life, by, as rapidly as he will bear it, denying all heavenly doctrines and confirming him, if possible, in his evil states. Could a greater misfortune befal him? Once more, there are but three heavens, seen and carefully described by Swedenborg, within the reach of men, and whether a good man shall reach the lowest, middle or highest depends upon the progress made here in the regenerate life. Supposing a good man, in a good state, seeks communications from spirits. His associate spirits are no better than he is, and open vision with them or communicating with them will tend to fix him in his present state of life and prevent his progress towards a higher life, thus checking the great work of regeneration. How serious the injury to the man! The following statements by Swedenborg appeal to our highest reason:—"Good spirits and angels," he says, never induce any dogmatic principle of religion, "for the Lord alone teaches a man, though mediately, through the Word in illumination." "Nor do they say anything which takes away the freedom of reason," such as dictating or attempting to control his actions, for this would impair his manhood if he were to obey these dictations; only evil spirits attempt such interferences with man's freedom.

In conclusion I will ask Mr. "Ross" if enlightened reason, and even the common sense with which God has endowed man, do not condemn in the most earnest and positive manner the seeking of open intercourse with spirits, or the obtaining communications from them? The sacred Scriptures, as interpreted in the writings of Swedenborg, reveal to us a knowledge of a higher and nobler life than it is possible for our associate spirits to comprehend or unfold to us; and if anyone is anxious or curious for a knowledge of the spiritual world, or of spirits or even of modern spiritualism, he can only obtain reliable information by reading the writings of the Swedish seer.

J. E.

Mr. Hepworth's New Church.

Rev. Mr. Hepworth's new church (Church of the Disciples) is now being erected corner of Forty-fifth street and Madison avenue, and the builder, Mr. John Sniffen, promises to have it ready for occupancy by next January. The architect is Mr. Laurence B. Valk. The church will be one of the largest in the city, having accommodation for 3,000 persons, and particular attention has been given to the proper ventilation and acoustic requirements of so large an edifice. The congregation of which Mr. Hepworth is pastor will convene their religious services in Steinway Hall during September.

Spiritual Retreat of Catholic Priests.

The Catholic pastors of the archdiocese of New York will enter to-morrow on their biennial spiritual retreat at St. Joseph's Provincial Seminary, Troy, N. Y. The spiritual exercises are to be conducted by the Rev. Father O'Shea, S. J. During the "retreat," which will continue until Saturday next, an unbroken silence will be preserved by the priests, each holding communion with God and his conscience, and begging for himself grace to discharge his ministry as he should, and for his flock the choicest blessings of heaven.

A Praying Machine in China.

[From the Shanghae Budget, July 6.]

We have been favored with an opportunity of inspecting a Mongolian praying machine, "Hu-lung-tung," recently received by Mr. George Stent, along with other literary treasures, from a friend in Pekin, whose zeal in exploring the less frequented byways of Chinese and Mongolian literature is worthy of all commendation. The meaning of the name "Hu-lung-tung" is said to be "Mongolian Dragon Cave;" the idea appearing to be that the use of the machine is to gain access for the aspirations of the person using it into the secret retreat of the sacred Dragon. The machine itself is a red copper cylinder about five inches long and three inches in diameter. The bottom and top, of the same material, are both removable; in the centre of the bottom is a hole, through which a copper pin about seven inches long passes and fits into a socket in the centre of the inner surface of the lid. Holding this pin in the left hand, and giving to the machine a revolving motion with the right, it can be kept spinning rapidly round by the same rotary action of the one hand, as an acrobat uses in supporting bowls, saucers, &c., on the top of a wand. The outer surface of the cylinder is divided by chased scroll-work into five panels, on each of which is a Sanskrit character standing out in bas-relief, the whole forming the Buddhist ejaculatory prayer:—*O mi pat ma hom*; of the precise significance of which we must confess our ignorance. Of course the idea is that the more frequent the revolutions of the machine the greater the merit of the revolutionist. A corresponding machine has an enormous number of paper slips on which are printed prayers in Sanskrit. There are also two volumes which are filled with a catalogue of various titles and attributes of Buddha, printed in Sanskrit, Mongolian and Chinese. Of these the following may serve as specimens:—"Pearly bright Buddha," "lion-jawed Buddha," "golden mountain B.," "peacock-voiced B.," "lightning brilliance B.," "Peachy moon B.," "Ox king B.," &c.

Ministerial Movements, Changes, &c.

METHODISTS.

The several Methodist bodies in Canada are harmonizing differences and appointing committees to prepare bases of permanent union among themselves. Such a union would probably make a union with American Methodists impracticable, if not impossible. The Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Bond, editor of the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*, one of the ablest writers and preachers of the Methodist Church South, died at his home in Baltimore, Md., on Monday last. The *Advocate* is consequently in mourning this week. Bishop Pierce, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, will leave Georgia on the 26th instant for his tour of Episcopal visitation of the Western Conference. Dr. L. M. Lee, Presiding Elder of the Richmond district, is seriously ill. Bishop Keener is to be at the Monticello District Conference, Little Rock Conference, at Keener camp ground, September 13. Bishop Wightman, after a brief visit to his home in Charleston, S. C., will leave for a visitation tour among the Western Conferences, Methodist episcopal Church South. Dr. McFarrin, the Missionary Secretary, will accompany him. Rev. John W. Sullivan, D. D., Chaplain of Indiana State Prison, has returned from Europe, and gone to his home in Jeffersonville, Ind. Rev. S. L. Baldwin and family will return to his mission in Japan about the first of October. He will be accompanied by Miss Carrie E. Reed, appointed to the mission in Kise King, China. Rev. Dr. H. B. Ridgeway, of this city, preached last Sunday in Newport, R. I., on his way to Martha's Vineyard Camp Meeting. Rev. F. A. Crafts has removed from Middletown to Collinsville, Conn., where he has been appointed pastor. Rev. D. O. Fox, of Sprout Brook, Montgomery county, N. Y., and Rev. Albert Norton, of Alabama, Genessee county, N. Y., and Rev. H. M. Bradley, will sail early in September as missionaries to India. Rev. Dr. A. Webster, President of Claflin University, South Carolina, is seeking aid in New England for educational interests in the South, and especially for the institution over which he presides. A Methodist Church edifice has been commenced at Arthur's Landing, on Thunder Bay, Lake Superior. Bishop McTyeire, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is in Oregon holding conferences. Bishop Simpson is to dedicate the new Methodist Episcopal church at Fort Wayne, Ind., September 8. At Huntingdale, Mo, a new Methodist Episcopal church has been organized. Rev. J. H. Martin has resigned the presidency of Moore's Hill College to accept the superintendency of the public schools in Macon, Mo. Rev. F. A. Hester, D. D., of the Connersville district, Southeastern Indiana Conference, has been elected to and accepted the Presidency of the college. The Mount Vernon Methodist Episcopal Church in Baltimore is having constructed for its new building the largest organ in Baltimore, and one of the largest in the country, at a cost of $12,500. It has fifty two stops and three banks of keys, and is to be worked by two hydraulic engines; it is to be completed by October. The Broadway congregation have also furnished their church with a handsome new organ, without debt; it cost $2,800. Rev. Dr. Nelson, Book Agent in this city, has gone to San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, to look after the book depositories in those places. Bishop Bowman is to dedicate a new Methodist Episcopal church near Greencastle, Ind., September 15. He is to take up his abode permanently in St. Louis about October 1. Rev. Joseph Cummings, LL. D., President of the Wesleyan University, accompanied by Mrs. Cummings, sailed for Europe on Saturday last by the steamer Atlanta. He goes out on a year's leave of absence, granted by the trustees of the University. President Merrick, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, is recruiting at Put-in-Bay. Rev. L. M. Albright, of the Central Ohio Conference, has been elected to and accepted the superintendency of the Union Schools, Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Rev. R. Rust, D. D., Corresponding Secretary of the Freedmen's Aid Society, has spent his vacation in New England. Rev. S. J. Huffaker, of the Missouri Conference, has resumed charge of Richmond College. Rev. Robert Hazleton, of the Irish Wesleyan Conference, is expected to join one of our Northern conferences in the Spring. The revival spirit is spreading among the Texas Methodists, the preachers are at their posts, and the people in answer to their call, are gathering around the cross and penitents are joining the happy company. The new edifice of the Southern Methodist Publishing House, located at Nashville, is rapidly progressing. It presents a front on the public square of 116 feet, and runs back 224 feet to the river. It is five stories high, and is valued at $150,000. The ground is valued at $100,000, making a total of $250,000. The contributions in aid of the building fund amount to $42,023, of which about $33,000 have been given by the citizens of Nashville.

BAPTIST.

The Texas Baptist General Association has denounced dram-drinking for the gratification of the appetite as positively sinful, but the manufacture of liquors is, in their opinion, much more sinful. The Rev. James Wall, Baptist missionary in Rome, is now in London soliciting aid to build a church in the Eternal City. "Close-communionists are degrading the ministry, says the *Freewill Baptist Union*. And this in the face of the fact that Baptist pulpits present some of the highest ministerial types in the world. Rev. N. H. Ward, pastor, calls for help in the erection of a Baptist house of worship for the church at Elk Falls, Howard county, Southern Kansas. Rev. J. A. Nash has accepted the Presidency of the University of Des Moines. Rev. Jirah D. Coie, D. D., having closed his labors at Atlanta, Logan county, Ill., on account of the burning of the house of worship there, has become pastor of the Baptist church in Lockport, Will county, Ill. The Baptist church at St. Cloud, Minn., has invited the Rev. Daniel Correy, of New York, to become their pastor. He has not yet signified his purpose to accept. Rev. J. C. Nye, has been holding a series of meetings with the Pine Creek First Baptist church, Scioto county, Ohio, with good results. Ten have been baptized. The meeting house of the First Baptist church in Fall River will be dedicated on the first Tuesday evening in September. It is said to be one of the finest houses in that part of the State. Rev. W. M. Jenkins has resigned his pastorate of the First Baptist church at Commerce, Mich. Professor Amos Stott, late of Franklin College (Baptist), has accepted the Professorship of Natural Science in Kalamazoo College. The Rev. M. J. Knowlton has been appointed missionary to Ningpo, China, and will sail for that point from San Francisco about October 1. The Shiloh Baptist church of Camden, N. J., are about to build a new house of worship. Rev. A. Wilson Cruff, of Detroit, Mich., after supplying the pulpit of the First Baptist church of Detroit for two years, has now declined a call to the pastorate. The call, it seems to us, came rather late. The Baptish church at Baldwin's Prairie, Mich., are erecting a new brick meeting house at a cost of $4,000. Rev. G. W. Gardner, D. D., of Charlestown, Mass., has been elected Secretary of the Baptist Missionary Union. Rev. Thomas F. Curtis, D. D., for many years a resident of Cambridge, Mass., died on Friday at the age of fifty-six years. Dr. Curtis was formerly Professor of Theology in the University at Lewisburg. A colony of Baptists from the Twelfth church, Philadelphia, have established themselves as Shober's Hall, on Girard avenue, above Palmer street. They have engaged Rev. C. Wilson Smith to preach for them. Recently, Rev. M. B. Wharton, pastor of the Walnut street church, Louisville, baptized a convert from Romanism, a lady, who, for many years, had been a prominent "Sister of Charity," and the Baptist papers are crowing over it. Rev. M. Dudley, formerly editor of the *Western Recorder*, has accepted the professorship of History and Social Science in Georgetown College, Ky. The Rev. Andrew J. Hay, pastor of the Baptist church at York, Pa., having conditionally accepted a call to preach for the Baptists of Rochester, Minn., his York parishioners met and unanimously decliued to accept his resignation. Grace Baptist church, of Philadelphia, have pitched a tent, forty by sixty feet, on lots on Berks street, above Eleventh, where they design to build. The tent will be dedicated to-day by Revs. H. Malcom, D. D., D. Spencer, A. J. Rowland, L. B. Hartman, the pastor and others. Rev. D. F. Carnahan has resigned the pastorate of the North Baptist church, Springfield, Ill. He has not yet decided upon his future field of labor. Rev. A. Bell, formerly of Park Hill, Ontario, has accepted the unanimous call to the pastorate of the First Baptist church of Romeo, Mich., and has entered upon his labors. Rev. T. F. Borchers, late of Marengo, is now pastor of the Baptist church at Moline, Ill. The Baptists are building an asylum in Brooklyn. The Rev. B. F. Ashley has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church in Kankakee, Ill., to take effect on the last Sabbath in September. Rev. William Everett has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Brussels street Baptist church of St. John, N. B., and it is expected that he will enter upon his duties in this connection early in the coming month.

PRESBYTERIAN.

The Rev. W. G. Moorehead, of Xenia, Ohio, has declined the call to the Third United Presbyterian church of Allegheny City, Pa., lately under the pastoral care of the Rev. J. R. Kerr, of Philadelphia. The Associate Reformed Presbytery of Kentucky, at its late meeting at Mount Zion, Lincoln county, Mo., resolved to institute legal proceedings, if necessary, to gain possession of the minutes of the old Associate Reformed Presbytery of Kentucky now in the keeping of the Rev. T. S. Lee, the church belonging to the congregation of the Rev. Gilbert Gordon, in Louisville, Ky., and Ebenezer church, in Jessamine county, Ky. Rev. Henry Fowler, late pastor of the Central Presbyterian church in Auburn, N. Y., being in feeble health, went to Vineyard Haven, Mass. (on Martha's Vineyard), recently for his health. Shortly after bathing on the beach he was attacked with apoplexy and died in a few hours. Canon Kingsley is reported to be the chosen editor of *Good Words*, to succeed Dr. McLeod. The Presbyterians in West Philadelphia and the Episcopalians are moving for a clergyman's retreat in New York. The Presbyterian Board is sending out a new class of missionaries—female physicians; thus showing that religion, especially the cause of foreign missions, is to be benefited by the opening of the professions to American women. The Woman's Board has sent out three who have received a medical education, and are preparing to send others. The First Presbyterian church at Nashville has invited the congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian church to participate in their services, the ministers to alternate in the pulpit, during the erection of the proposed new Cumberland Presbyterian church in that city. Rev. Samuel B. Bell, D. D., of Lyons, New York, has accepted a call to the First Presbyterian church of Lafayette, Ind., and will assume the pastoral duties there September 15. The Rev. N. M. Sherwood, pastor of the Second Presbyterian church, Elmira, N. Y., returns to his people much improved in health by his five months' vacation. During his absence his pulpit has been most acceptably supplied by Mr. S. L. Condee, of the present senior class in Auburn Theological Seminary. The Presbyterians of Dansville, N. Y., have engaged Rev. John Jones, D. D., of the Geneseo Academy, to supply their pulpit for some months, with a view to call Mr. George K

NEW YORK.

Rural Sages Reviewing Sumner's Speech.

A SMOKING CONCLAVE.

Arguments of the Village Throng—"Doan't Turn the Good Old Horse Away"—The Quakers of Quaker Street Declare Themselves for Grant—The Old Men for Greeley—The Young Men Against Him.

The Pastoral of the Petty Politicians---Its End Not Yet.

TOAD HOLLOW, August 22, 1872.

Unknown to any annals of fame, honored with an unexampled title, which calls up images of bog-ponds overshadowed by willow branches, and wherein the sonorous bullfrog nightly carols with hoarse trails and trills to his love, and where the tree toad gives shriller melody to the same worthy purpose, this is indeed a very pleasant valley. It lies between broad, sombre-wooded hills in the western part of Schenectady and in the eastern part of Schoharie county. The land is not highly cultivated, but the soil is strong, as is evidenced by the general dark shade of the landscape, and gives generous rewards to the toil of the husbandman. Here are houses nestling in among the fields and woodlands which lack beauty but look comfortable, and have done well as the shelter of the succeeding occupants for many generations, wherein the seeker after knowledge of public opinion must go to be truly well-informed rather than to the semi-rustic towns and cities along the highways of travel. Among these rough, rock-ribbed hills the ordinary hamlet contains but two centres of interest—the inn and the country store. The popularity of the latter is more general than that of the former, as the majority of the farmers here are temperance men, who abhor "dram shops."

THE COUNTRY STORE

of the chief village of this neighborhood, on Quaker street, is worthy of a pen picture. It is an ancient structure, weather beaten and unique; in front a broad stoop and two small show windows. The interior is darkened and stained from floor to ceiling with tobacco smoke and spittle. Shelves are filled with bright rows of dry goods, spice boxes, knick-knacks, hats, shoes, boots, crockery, jackknives, chewing gum, slate pencils, school books and all manner of "flummery-diddlery." Scythes, hoes, shovels, barrels of flour and fish and various other things block the way. In front of the counters is a small space. It is occupied by a dozen strong, leather-upholstered chairs. Keeled up in these against the counters, at an angle of less than forty-five degrees, congregate at eventide

THE RUSTIC FATHERS AND SONS,

such of the latter as have reached the age at which swearing and tobacco smoking become signs of manhood.

The innocent HERALD correspondent was in a strange sphere when he entered this realm of moral argument and suffocating clouds of smoke. The stoop was occupied by a throng of men, all of them coatless. In the middle of the road or street a game of croquet was in progress. The players were not, as is usual in the metropolis, composed of ladies and gentlemen, but altogether of the latter, who seem to monopolize the amusement here. The sides ranged against each other were known respectively as "the Greeley" and "the Grant" party, and mimic exultation followed the victory of either among those of the spectators who were of the political stripe which the victors represented. Ladies passing through the street cast amused glances at the contests, but never participate, having apparently resigned it entirely to their serious-minded lords. A farm wagon will drive into the village with one or two fresh arrivals, perhaps, at sundown; a new company takes possession of the field and the battle is renewed. Thus pass the slow hours;

THE GENTLE GAME OF POLITICAL CROQUET

thus being symbolized, while the political topics of the day are vociferously discussed by the idlers.

One of the most demagogic *(sic)* men of this region, of small consideration publicly, but of much to himself, and wont to affect prominence in the politics of the county, town and village, is Mr. Addison Wilbur, at present truly entitled to be called Esquire, being Justice of the Peace. His little history has been that of a radical democrat from his earliest meddling with ambition, and at the beginning of this campaign he was with appropriateness numbered among the "Bourbons." But alas! how hath his firmness faltered! His intense love for popularity and safety of position quickly showed him the way that his party was treading and the way that the majority of the rural districts would go. So he came forth from his intellectual seclusion, and right valiantly did swear by the white-haired Sage of Chappaqua, whom hitherto he had sworn at. He proved an apostate to his former oaths, but had a host for company, and in his small village was popular with the crowd. This crowd, however, is leavened so much by contrary-opinionated individuals, both democratic and republican, that the scenes of discussion, where it assembles, are scenes of very hot strife of the tongue. Squire Wilbur, Alonzo Macomber, ex-State Senator Edwin Wilbur, a wealthy politician, who was once a power in the County Republican Committee; Ebenezer Wright, the Postmaster, whose fair daughter acts as his deputy; Dr. John Hill and other "smaller fry" engage on adverse sides in

THE FIERCE-MOUTHED FRAY,

which one might suppose, if he listened to it, was to determine the fate of half a dozen nations at once.

Sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain,

never saw more earnest controversy under her wide-spreading yew trees, where the pedantic pedagogue ruled by his eloquence. Nowadays the schoolmaster remains as modestly as any one in the background, and the moneyed men hold the golden thread of discourse.

It was a sunny Saturday, late in the afternoon, when I went to the village and approached the "store." I was stared at by all the inhabitants. After awhile I managed to form some acquaintance with one of the bystanders. Seated in the middle of a circle of bronzed faces of old and rough-mannered farmers was Mr. Edwin Wilbur, the political prognosticator and sage of "these parts." The whole circle were listening intently while he was reading aloud in the distinctest tones

SUMNER'S SPEECH,

delivered a month ago, in opposition to the administration. Running comments upon its most striking points issued from the lips of both the reader and his listeners, and cutting remarks were "sandwiched in" by the belligerents in argument wherever there was opportunity. As the afternoon verged into twilight the crowd of loungers was greatly increased and the debates raged more hotly and without ceasing.

Mr. Edwin Wilbur knows perfectly the temper and prejudices of this section. He was one of the strongest republicans for a good many years prior to the liberal movement. Only a week or two ago he changed his allegiance; and when I was talking with a stout, old-fashioned democrat to-day he remarked in regard to him that he could give no good reasons for the change. It is stated, however, that he was snubbed by the Republican Committee of the county, and in consequence became indignant. They ceased a while ago to give him notification of their meetings, probably upon learning that he was wavering in his political opinions.

CUSTOM HOUSE WIRE-PULLING.

He claims that the affairs of the republican party in this county are sought to be controlled entirely by the office-holders, supplied with money from the Custom House Department. He said to me that he knew that the regular nominations were made by officials from the New York Custom House. His tone is not bitter, but he seems rather piqued. The wires are pulled here in the smallest town or district election as vigorously as they are in the metropolis.

"Mr. Wilbur," said one of the smoking and besmoked throng the other evening, at the "store," "I heered tell on as you had gone over to the rebels. Don't you think that Grant is as good a man for President as he was four years ago? I don't see enough agin' him, for my part, to 'casion much talk."

VICTORY NO MORE TO THE WISE THAN THE SWIFT.

"No, he is not as good," answered Mr. Wilbur; "at least not as honest and trustworthy. I tell you, Jacob, his elevation to the Presidency was something that could not be helped by the leaders of the republican party, if they would. His glories won in the war got for him a storm of enthusiastic devotion that lifted him high above the heads of wiser, abler, if not truer, men. They knew it, but in this emergency could not guide the people. Such, I believe, were Charles Sumner and Chief Justice Chase."

"But why did you support him, then, Ed?"

"Had to, or leave the party that won in the great battle for national existence."

"But, Edwin," said an old man, with a wrinkled face and a white crown of age adorning his bent brows, "you have now left that party, and I should like to know why Horace Greeley can be better for us than General Grant. It doan't seem to me," speaking slowly, and with lips puckered up with an air of precision and solemnity, "but what the old horse's good as the new, or better, if he has rode well so fur. He haint kicked nor cut up much to speak on, more'n any nag would as hain't kinder proud of the estimation placed upon him by so many folks, has he?"

A general laugh greeted this original simile.

UNCLE SAM'S SKITTISH HORSE.

"You just read the speech of Charles Sumner over again, Uncle Jim," answered Ed; "and, my word for it, you will find some reasons there for supposing that the 'old horse,' as you call him, has some very skittish qualities—among them that of administering striking rebuffs to his masters, the people, who keep him in his magnificent stable, the White House. He has been known to bite his best friends; but, strange to say, he has never thrown certain small boys who have attempted to ride him. The supposition supported by observation is that they pacified his stubborn temper by plentiful handfuls of oats and barley. He likes negro grooms the best, and these he tyrannizes over. He has run his master into a good many mud-puddles in the perversity of his horsey pride; and I think every sensible man should advise Uncle Sam to get a new steed for his buggy. What do you say, Jot?"

"Wal," said the individual addressed, "I doan't know as he's so dangerous an animal as you say. 'Pears to me that he'd driven very well and minded the bit fust rate for these last four years, an' I doan't believe in turnin' off an old crittur who has seen good sarvice into the highway to be abused. Keep him in sarvice an' use him well."

"Well, well, this is begging the question and is foolish kind of talk. For my part, I cannot see how any man who has common sense can vote for the re-election of General Grant. He represents only what should be dead and buried—the vengeance of the people against dead and buried treason. His military character and disposition galls the South every hour of his rule, and should make it plain to you that he is not the magistrate whose policy will ever conciliate and recement

THE BROKEN BROTHERHOOD

between the two sections. See how steadily he has snubbed those gentlemen who were disposed to return the rights of the civilian to the Southerners, through the Civil Rights bill. What enmity he has shown to the Union generals who during or after the war chanced inadvertently or otherwise to cross the path of his ambition history will show. And how he has taken gifts and practised nepotism every American of whatever persuasion knows in his heart with an involuntary sense of shame. These last charges, however, I acknowledge to be comparatively trivial. What we most object to are

GRANT'S JOBS."

"That's so; that's so, Ed. If there's any jobs here let's have them out in the daylight, so that we may know it!"

"Well," said Ed, turning around excitedly, "I would like to know of the man who really believes that there are not. There are 'jobs' in every part of the national government to-day blacker than any of those of Tammany."

"How do you know this?"

"How do I know it? By reading the public prints" (pointing to Sumner's much-read speech).

"Well, if you take Sumner for gospel you must be lost, indeed, and there is no hope for you. I take his famous speech to be one of the most unmanly and undignified attacks that was ever made upon a public person. Why, he treats Grant no better than if he were the very lowest cur—the most contemptible scoundrel and coarse-bred mongrel. This is unjust to him and to the millions who believe in him, and, I think, has done more in his aid than any other event of the campaign. This bitter injustice only excites a sort of heroic indignation which will surely replace him in the magisterial chair."

The last speaker was a young man, with a sharp, prerenptory sort of voice, his face all covered with beard and bronzed by toil in the fields. What he said was rather excitedly emphasized, and he seemed to be listened to with that attention which would imply that he was a representative of the political opinions of the young farmers of this section. He acknowledged

GRANT'S ERRORS,

but thought that they were no more than almost every President had committed before him. He did not believe half of Sumner's nor of any one's accusations.

Isaac Galge, a well-to-do Quaker, who has retired from agriculture to live quietly in this village, made a remark at this point. He seldom makes remarks when politics are talked of, but sits silently and listens continually, his thoughts being mirrored somewhat in the changing expression of his face.

"I do not see why we should believe Sumner more than we would any other political man. They are all a good deal alike."

THE "QUAKER VOTE."

He supplemented this with a sort of half apologetic chuckle, and rubbed his hands as if with the consciousness of having brilliantly discharged an onerous duty. He is a man who has never yet been seduced into voting the wrong way, speaking from a republican point of view. He is shrewd but silent. So are most of the Quakers hereabouts, where they are quite plentiful; yet most of them have already declared themselves most decidedly as republicans. They were the first to settle the country, and this small cluster of white houses perched on a table-land next the valley honored itself by assuming their name as part of its own. Of the leading Quakers of this place the Grant men are as follows:—Uncle James Sheldon, John Chadwick, Isaac Galge, Samuel Quimby, Samuel J. Quimby, David Griffith and Ira Eaton. The only active Greeley man among them is Nathaniel Meade, who has been a life-long democrat, and was during the war a copperhead. The political complexions of many others I have not yet discovered, but they used to be the most loyal of abolitionists. All but one of those mentioned are venerable men, possessing property and influence. This neighborhood was once one of the many termini of the "underground railroad," by which

THE NEGROES WERE HELPED TO ESCAPE FROM THE SOUTH.

Several of these gray-haired Quakers have given shelter, food and comfort to the fugitives on their way to Canada, and many stories are told of the days when the kidnappers in consables used to ransack the farm houses and barns in search of their human prey. In a spacious old mansion, once partially covered by thick ivy vines so as to be quite picturesque and beautiful, but now rather dilapidated and looking sadly desolate, there died two years ago one of the men who used often to show his friendship for those runaway slaves. He was a Friend, and was remarkable as a sort of oracle of the country side, whose multitudinous proverbs were in every one's mouth. Two sons remain, one of whom tills the old estate. Both of them are Grant men.

Another Quaker, who is familiarly known in all this region as

"UNCLE BILLY,"

because, perhaps, of his patriarchal character, resides two miles from the village. He very seldom votes, and so cannot be said to support any one. He has, however, a certain mythical reverence for Greeley which he himself cannot explain. The feeling of brotherhood mentioned in my former letter is the secret of this strange allegiance. Greeley and he were born about the same time, and while Greeley was plodding through the woods of New York and Pennsylvania, from printing office to printing office, in search of fortune, he was clearing from the land which now composes his farm the primeval growth of forest. He leased it from the old patroon, Van Rensselaer, whose grant from the King covered such a wide extent of magnificent country. The soil is now his own, however, or his son's, as is also that for which he at first paid rent to old Jimmie Duane, who owned the whole town of Duanesburg and whose now decayed and empty mansion, built in pretentious style for its day, still overlooks the wide valley. The village of Duanesburg lies at the foot of the hill upon which it is situated, and is quite a pretty place. Here

"OLD JIMMY O'NEIL"

is the owner of the country store, and is the principal and richest resident. He was born in Ireland. Fifty or sixty years ago he came to America, and was buffeted about roughly by the billows of fortune until he secured a foothold in this part of the country. He now owns most of the land that was leit by Kate Duane, the latest heir of the name, and may probably be worth more than a million of dollars. All of this wealth has been accumulated penny by penny, and old and rich as he is he still watches every scrap or bit of money that goes in and out of his coffers, sitting in his store from sunrise to sunset, in an old-fashioned leather-bottom chair. He is anything but liberal with his purse, and a proverb about him says that "he begins his giving on Monday morning—the man who comes first being first served—that is, getting all that he will give away, which is—nothing." He is a staunch supporter of General Grant. Squire Case, the Postmaster of the village, is also "on the same side of the fence," as a matter of course.

THE YOUNG MEN FOR GRANT.

With a few such exceptions as these, where the men are wealthy or are office-holders, I find that almost all of the old men in the rural districts are in favor of Greeley, while the young men are in the majority for Grant. Of two farm laborers whom I interviewed, one of them, who had worked for wages all his life until he was gray and bent, pronounced for Greeley, with a quiet exhibition of faith, and the other for Grant, with sarcastic allusions to the humorous points of Greeley's character. He seemed to abhor siding with the ridiculous.

Many petty village politicians complain that the county republican politics are controlled by cauceses which might well be denominated "rings," engineered by metropolitan wire pullers. If this is the case throughout the State the Grant party must certainly be well organized.

Great excitement is produced here by the fact that General Grant will be at Saratoga Springs to-day, and a special train which was run there by the new railroad was crowded by rustic sightseers. This eager desire among the farmers to see the hero of Appomattox is somewhat surprising to me and increases my doubt of Greeley's real strength in the State.

COUP DE SOLEIL.

Twenty Cases of Sunstroke in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, August 24, 1872.

Over twenty cases of sunstroke have occurred here within the past three days, the majority of which were fatal. The weather has been excessively hot during the past week, the mercury ranging from 95 to 100 degrees in the shade in the middle of the day.

GREELEY IN THE WOODS.

The Picnic of Typographical Union No. 6—The Sage of Chappaqua on the Labor Question—What He Knows About Wages and the Eight Hour Movement.

The fifth annual picnic of Typographical Union No. 6 was held yesterday afternoon and evening at Jones' Wood. The attendance was very large and of a highly respectable character, the appearance of the printers with their wives and sweethearts reflecting honor on the craft. Dancing commenced at three o'clock in the afternoon and continued until six, when a recess was taken for supper. The affair of the evening was the expected arrival of Mr. Greeley, who had promised to a committee that had waited upon him to be on the ground punctually at eight o'clock. A display of fireworks which was to have taken place at seven was delayed until his arrival, and the dancing was also suspended.

At twenty minutes past eight o'clock Mr. Greeley arrived upon the ground and was greeted with hearty cheering. A balloon was sent up and the band with vim played the popular melodies, "Up in a Balloon" and "See, the Conquering Hero Comes." Mr. Greeley was escorted to the ballroom by the members of the Reception Committee, and on ascending the platform was greeted with another round of applause, mingled with a few hisses. The Sage was attired in a black alpaca coat, black pants and white vest, and in his hand he carried the traditional white hat. He took his seat among the musicians, who were now playing "Hail to the Chief," and looked around upon the assembled crowd with the expression of the very picture of good nature and benevolence. At the close of the uproar the President of the Union said it gave him great pleasure to introduce to the audience one, who, if he was not the best printer, was, at least, the best known printer in the country, Horace Greeley.

MR. GREELEY'S SPEECH.

Mr. Greeley, in rising to respond, was received with cheering. As he was commencing to speak a voice called for "Three cheers for General Grant," which was put down with tremendous hisses, groans and cheers for the Sage of Chappaqua. After alluding in complimentary terms to the honor conferred upon him by the invitation to attend, Mr. Greeley proceeded thus:—We are not the oldest craft in the world—ten or twelve others went before; but we have a higher honor than that of antiquity, under an intellectual body. A printer, from the very nature of his calling, should be able to explain and intelligently elucidate the great questions and problems of the day, in which the labor question stands conspicuous. The matter of wages is receiving considerable attention, and it should be gradually, calmly and coolly brought to a satisfactory close, receiving the attention which experience, study and observation alone can give. The abolition of slavery was only the beginning of the solution of this great problem, and much yet remains to be done. The is also the matter of the hours of labor. This, in my opinion, has been presented at an unfortunate time and without due consideration; but I have no doubt in the end everything that is just will be achieved. (Cheers, and a voice, "You did not talk that way in 1864.) There are other great questions of the time upon which you will be called upon to pronounce, and I have no doubt your intelligent judgment will be productive of some good. I will not detain you with any further observation. Mr. Greeley resumed his seat amid loud cheering.

The Sage was then escorted to the committee room, where he engaged in conversation with several gentlemen. Mark Twain's name having been mentioned, a gentleman remarked he thought him a great wit and asked Mr. Greeley's opinion, who said:—"Well, I can't appreciate wit stretched out to three or four hundred pages; wit should be like a flash, but when a man attempts to sustain it all through a large book he generally fails. There are some quaint conceits in 'Innocents Abroad,' but I think Brown is the best of that class of writers." After some further conversation Mr. Greeley entered his carriage and drove off amid cheers.

After his departure the dancing was recommenced, the fun grew fast and furious, and it was not until twelve o'clock that the festivities were brought to an end, and the most successful picnic yet held by Union No. 6 terminated.

THE POLITICAL HEADQUARTERS.

There was an unusual dearth of business at all the political headquarters yesterday. At the Liberal Republican Headquarters at the Glenham there was a more cheerful aspect, though there was no more business transacted than usual. Among the notable visitors were Colonel James Cavanaugh, of Montana, and General McMahon. Among the visitors at the Spingler House Democratic Headquarters were Senator Casserly, General Nell, and Senator Moore, of Alabama. There was positively nothing of the remotest interest going on at the Fifth Avenue Grant Headquarters. Mr. Chandler, the cheerful chief of that establishment, is still absent from the city.

CHARLES E. LOEW'S FIRST CARD.

The residents of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards last evening carried out their well-concerted plan to nominate Charles E. Loew for Mayor. There was erected, corner of Seventh street and avenue C, a stand, from which ex-Alderman Henry C. Waltman, ex-Coroner Grover and Thomas D. English addressed a congregation of fully two thousand men, women and children. After the speeches the banner was thrown to the breeze, and the spectators retired to their houses. Mr. Woltman, who in the last election ran against Dr. Weissman for Senator and was defeated, entertained the party at his elegant residence, 96 avenue C.

PROSPECT PARK.

How the Fourteenth Saturday Concert of the Season Passed Off.

The delightful weather of yesterday had the effect of attracting to Prospect Park thousands of people. The Park, ever worthy of a visit, has this summer added to its attractions by giving concerts every Saturday afternoon. Yesterday was the fourteenth regular musical treat accorded the Brooklyn public at their beautiful pleasure ground, and a thorough appreciation of the event was manifested by the select attendance. The programme, which consisted of admirable selections, was creditably gone through by the Twenty-third regiment Band. The music stand, which is only a temporary arrangement, is located in the woods adjoining Nethermead Concourse. Hundreds of settees were arranged beneath the shade of the trees, and afforded comfortable resting places for the lovers of music. The latter, however, in many instances, showed that they were not averse to the promenade, even at the risk of straying beyond the range of the "soul-stirring strains" which enlivened the grove, and seeking acquaintances among the moving multitude about the lake or along the glen. It happened, of course, in the usual way, that many agreeable salutations were exchanged between the *belles* and *beaux* and charming little conversations were enjoyed by the young people, which gave greater zest to the enjoyment of the closing summer hours of the Park concerts. The oldsters, too, radiated in all directions from the music stand, yet the audience never once appeared to diminish in its proportions during the two hours' performance, from four to six o'clock. Croquet parties kept the balls and the mallets agitated on the Common, and children, bright-eyed, light-hearted and guileless, gambolled on all sides. The row boats on the lake did a thriving business the entire afternoon and evening. The Shelter Cottage, an admirable restaurant immediately opposite the point selected on the lake for the construction of the permanent music stand which is to grace the Park next year, was well patronized. The Dairy, on the route from the plaza entrance, at the head of the glen, was also thronged by milk bibbers. Taken as a whole the scene at the Brooklyn Park yesterday afternoon was such as could not fail to gladden the heart of even the casual observer, and "drive dull care away." With regard to the facilities of travel on the routes conveying to the Park much fault is to be found, because of the stupidity or indifference of the horse railroad companies, in not providing proper accommodation for the people, and each and every car over the Coney Island and Smith street and the Flatbush avenue lines, between the hours of three and seven o'clock, was crowded to excess, being literally packed. There is no excuse for such niggardliness on the part of these railroad companies, and it should not be tolerated longer.

CRICKETING IN CANADA.

The Match Between the Montreal Club and the English Eleven.

TORONTO, Ontario, August 24, 1872.

The second innings of the English Eleven against the Montreal Cricket Club was played to-day. The Montrealers went in, making only 67, which, with their score of 48 yesterday, leaves them, with two innings, 140 behind the English Eleven score in the first inning of 255.

CONFLAGRATION IN CANADA.

The Business Portion of the Town of Mitchell Destroyed—$100,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

MITCHELL, Ontario, August 24, 1872.

The principal part of the business portion of this town was burned this morning, including the Post office, telegraph office and several stores. The loss is $100,000; insurance $15,000.

STATE AND CITY POLITICS.

A REVIEW OF THE POLITICAL FIELD.

The Utica and Syracuse State Tickets Contrasted.

The Democratic-Greeley-Republican State Nominations.

THE CITY AND COUNTY ELECTIONS

The Mayoralty and the Candidates—Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien and Ex-Sheriff John Kelly.

The Court Vacancies---The Congressional and Legislative Contests.

The Liberal Republican and Anti-Grant Democratic Convention, to be held in Syracuse on Wednesday, the 4th of September next, will, in a great measure, bring the rival political parties of this city and State into a hand-to-hand election conflict. The Grant republicans threw down the gauntlet to their opponents at Utica a few days since. That gage of battle will be brought to Syracuse and a cartel of defiance drawn up and a plan of hostilities decided upon, and upon which the fate of either party must depend to the close. The cities selected by both parties for the inauguration of the conflict bear historic names, and are suggestive of struggles which involved the fate of dynasties and kingdoms. The Utica ticket is before the people, and all its strength and weakness are known to the other side. The initiative in all conflicts must always be taken by one party or the other, and the first move upon the enemy's works, as, by association, it should be so, was taken by the Grantite republicans, and upon the line they have assumed they are bound to fight it out to the end. In political contests there is some advantage to a party knowing its opponent's hand, as, in this case, the Convention to be held at Syracuse has the Utica ticket before them; and if they can place man for man upon their ticket nominees more acceptable to the people they may gain the day in this State, independent of the principle involved in the Presidential contest. The unanimity with which the first name on the ticket was hailed and accepted at Utica is hardly a criterion of its acceptability to the whole party in the State, of which the nominee virtually becomes the standard bearer. No other

POLITICAL CONTEST

ever held in this city or State presents the anomaly that is found in this, for even the Presidential complications are intensified by the disintegration into which the great democratic party of the city has fallen. There are now three democratic organizations, each exercising a certain political influence independent of and at variance with the other. This, in itself, would not be of so much political significance, for the party has been similarly divided more than once before; but, as democrats, they never drifted into foreign entanglements or lost their political identity in giving away their votes to republicans at an election in return for republican votes to sustain the candidates of one wing of the party. In the same way the republican party is divided—one set, the liberal republicans, combining with the Tammany democrats to elect a democratic State ticket, in return for democratic votes for a liberal republican for the Presidency. It is an unprecedented state of affairs political, and will, no doubt, lead to a fierce conflict between the party leaders before the issue is decided.

THE DEMOCRATIC-REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

The Convention to be held at Syracuse will have no difficulty in securing a competent standard bearer to head their ticket. There are more than six Richmonds in the field, one of whom, however, can only, and perhaps does not ask for more, have a complimentary vote in his favor. The strength of the State ticket will, no doubt, determine the vote of the State for the Presidency, and now that the liberal republicans have locked shields with the Tammany democrats on that issue none but the most unobjectionable men from a political standpoint will be selected for the ticket.

GOVERNOR HOFFMAN

has retired from the field, though for a time he contemplated, like General Grant, to run again, just merely to try his popularity and to ascertain if the great bulk of the people believed the charges brought against him by some in connection with his alleged cognizance of the Court House frauds while he was Mayor of the city. He has thought better of it, however. In fact, he could not get the nomination. Even for the sake of getting Greeley the liberal republicans would not put up with him. He found his Sedan in the Orange demonstration of the 12th July, 1871, just as one of his predecessors found his Waterloo in addressing the draft rioters on the 14th July, 1863.

EX-GOVERNOR SEYMOUR

was for a considerable time seriously canvassed, but for somewhat similar and, perhaps, stronger reasons than those which militated against Hoffman he, too, was thrown overboard. A new man must be found—a man as equally earnest and indefatigable in lending his efforts towards the suppression of the rebellion at home as was General Dix, the nominee of the radical republican party, on the field. But as the Convention has yet to make its choice from among those who aspire to head the ticket, and as the electors may desire to know who are these prominent men, one of whom from the 4th proximo will head the ticket, it is but proper that they should be here enumerated. They are as follows:—Augustus Schell, of this city; Francis Kiernan, of Oneida county; Lieutenant Governor Beach, of Jefferson county; ex-Secretary of State Homer A. Nelson, of Dutchess; Judge A. J. Parker, of Albany; Clarkson A. Potter, of Westchester and Henry C. Murphy, of Kings county. The first choice of the leaders would have been Chief Justice Sandford E. Church, but he positively withholds himself from all mention on the matter. The nomination of General Dix by their opponents has given them the cue to guide them to their own selection of a man who will meet the very requirements demanded by the other side of their standard bearer and thus enable him to fight him with his own weapons. They have found their man in the person of

AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

At all events his name will be presented to the Convention, and his nomination will be pressed—in fact, on considerations, if not in so many words as those which secured Dix's nomination at Utica. The question of the ticket was fully discussed in all its possible bearings at Saratoga by the leaders of the party, and for a time it appeared that Lieutenant Governor Beach would have been the man. It was never thought that it was the moneyed interests that was to control the election in the State, and there was not one of the proposed candidates that, under the old political *régime*, could not have been worthily placed on the head of the ticket, as the standard-bearer of the party. But the turning of the political tide at Utica has shown them the necessity of changing their course, if they desire to be anywhere in the race. All the candidates above named, save one, were for the present counted out and the contingent choice of the leaders fell upon

AUGUSTUS SCHELL,

the chief Sachem of reformed Tammany, whose high position in the commercial and monetary world is deemed an odset to those qualifications of a similar character which secured the Dix nomination. This is no doubt a shrewd move, in view of the motives which actuated the other side in their choice of a candidate, and may, as a precedent in the future, be the means of breaking up political rings who would claim for themselves the preemptors' right to install in the highest office of the State one of their own favorites, without regard to the interests of the people or their rights of suffrage. Should Mr. Schell receive the nomination of the Syracuse Convention the veteran standard bearers of the party may well survey the coming conflict, in which they are to take so active and prominent a part—

With that stern joy which warriors feel
In foemen worthy of their steel.

It were idle to discuss now the chance or the chances of the other candidates. If the leaders and state makers of the party have concluded that the strong position taken by the other side can only be successfully assailed by Mr. Schell, they must take him as their standard bearer in the campaign and at Syracuse, as at Utica, after complimentary votes, and, perhaps, a few ballots for the several other candidates, nominate Mr. Schell by acclamation. There is another financial or moneyed candidate in the field in the person of

CLARKSON N. POTTER,

a representative of the house of Brown Brothers & Co., bankers, with extensive commercial and financial influence, and who possesses unquestioned qualifications in the direction in which the qualifications for Governor seem to take at this time. But as his principal backer is poor little Sammy Tilden, the marplot of the first reform movement in the Legislature, when the angel of destruction was hovering over the Assembly, Mr. Potter can have but little chance of success with either city or country delegations. The hay-loft and cheese-press democracy would not touch anything recommended by Sammy with the longest possible hay-fork, and Mr. Potter, when he comes to understand this, will probably exclaim, "Save me from my friends!"

GENERAL HENRY W. SLOCUM

has a host of friends, both within and without party organizations, who would be glad to see him at the head of the State ticket. As an ex-general, as Dix is, he would, perhaps, have a greater claim upon the soldiers' votes, if that was an element entering into a State or city election, than the republican standard bearer. Indeed, his strong claims upon the party and his general popularity drew early to him the attention of the leaders; but, like the claims of the other influential parties referred to, it was deemed that they should be held subordinate to the hope for success of the ticket under a more prominent and better known political leader.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNORSHIP.

The two most prominently spoken of candidates at present for Lieutenant Governor are Thomas G. Alvord, of Oswego, candidate for Speaker in the last Legislature. A strong opposition was found to him in the fact that it was not deemed advisable to fasten upon the ticket any of the responsibilities attaching to the members of a previous Legislature.

The other candidate spoken of is De Witt Littlejohn, of Onondago, ex-Speaker of the Assembly for a couple of terms, a man eminently qualified for the office from his great experience as an executive and administrative officer.

THE MAYORALTY.

There will be a fierce internecine war over the Mayoralty prize. This, in fact, exercises the minds of the local politicians to the exclusion of the other more important questions at issue. As was before stated in these columns, on local issues the democratic party is wofully divided. On the one hand the still powerful Tammany party have endorsed the anti-administration ticket, and for the support they proffer to the Greeley republicans on the national issue they have bargained for a *quid pro quo* on their votes for the

NOMINEES OF TAMMANY

on the democratic State and county tickets. This is a pretty strong team and promises to give the regular republicans and their allies of the Apollo Hall democratic stripe hard work to pull through on the day of election. Of course it is not admitted that there is such an alliance, and ostensibly there is not. But the effort to pull the political wool over the eyes of the democracy enshrined in the Temple of Apollo, of which Senator O'Brien is high priest, is unavailing, and when they go the administration ticket they do it with their eyes open. The Apollo Hall organization, or rather its leader, has but one ambition to gratify—that is, to secure the Mayoralty. To attain this all party principles must be sacrificed. The Grant republican County Convention will put a dummy in the field for Mayor to cover their tracks in voting for Senator O'Brien, should the prospect nearer the goal be favorable to the success of the ruse. There will be no organized machinery apparent, but in the different polling districts of the city the Custom House officials and their party friends will go the O'Brien ticket, on an understanding had with the powers that be.

SENATOR O'BRIEN

has great individual strength among the masses of voters in the city, both of Irish and German birth, but his quondam friends of the reform stripe, and leading members of the Apollo Hall organization are, and were from the start, opposed to his putting himself forward as candidate for the Mayoralty under the auspices of that body, since the split there some weeks ago many influential members have seceded from Apollo Hall, and without any declaration of their intentions, and, untrammelled by party, will vote as suits their view of the situation. In the conflict of parties, and without, as always heretofore, a ruling central power to direct affairs, the probabilities would be in favor of O'Brien's election, but that one other man is confidentially spoken of as the nominee of Tammany. This is

EX-SHERIFF JOHN KELLY,

who would certainly draw such strength from Senator O'Brien as would leave him in a hopeless minority. Should Mr. Kelly accept the Tammany nomination there is no other man from the democratic ranks round whom the Greeley republicans would more gladly rally. The Brennan influence would be all for him, and there are other great elements of strength associated with him that would attract the Irish democratic votes and make him irresistible in the contest. Here lies the danger to O'Brien, and the conflict with Tammany and his supposed alliance with the Grant-Murphy republicans must insure his defeat. Charles Loew was spoken of as the candidate of Tammany, but it was feared O'Brien would be too much for him, and hence the desire to get Mr. Kelly to enter the lists. No doubt if a straight-out national democratic ticket be nominated at Louisville, with

CHARLES O'CONOR

at its head, O'Brien stock would rise amazingly, and would secure him such popularity as the straight-out democratic candidate as would carry him into the City Hall as Chief Magistrate over all opposition, even despite the odium attaching to his supposed affiliation with the radical wing of the republicans.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRACY,

the inception and bantling of the brothers Fernando and Ben Wood, is not likely to play a very important rôle in the campaign. From all appearances it was conceived in the sole interests of the brothers themselves, to give them an influence in city politics that might aid them in getting again returned to Congress, the chances for which are all against him. After the Mayoralty there are several important

OFFICES TO BE FILLED

at the coming election. There are two vacancies in the Supreme Court—consequent upon the resignation and removal of Judges Cardozo and Barnard. The vacancy in the former is temporarily filled by Judge Leonard, appointed by Governor Hoffman. It will be to fill this vacancy that an election will be held. The vacancy occasioned by the removal of Judge Barnard will not be filled by the people by election, but will be filled by appointment. The constitution on this point provides that the resignation or removal of a Judge must occur three months prior to a general election to leave it at the disposal of the people. So there is but one Supreme Court Judge to be elected and one to be made by appointment. There are a good many candidates in the field, but more are to come that have not yet either announced themselves or been spoken of. The Grant republicans, it is said, will nominate a full ticket throughout, and should this prove so there will be a lovely time of it from the meetings of the county conventions to nominate candidates for these vacant offices to the close of the election. The candidates already in the field are as follows:—

FOR THE SUPREME COURT.

The present incumbent *ad interim*, Judge Leonard, will be a candidate for election. He is, or was, the law partner of Governor Hoffman, to which circumstance he was indebted for his appointment. He was formerly a Judge of the Superior Court, but on presenting himself for re-election he was beaten. He never was a favorite with the bar while previously on the bench, and though he has been all courtesy and urbanity during his present *ad interim* incumbency the old feeling of dislike prevails, and his chances of election are very slim indeed.

ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN,

the popular and indefatigable Assistant District Attorney, is a candidate for the vacancy, with most encouraging prospects of success. He is now working like a beaver for the triumph of the Greeley ticket under the auspices of Tammany. Mr. Sullivan is very gentlemanly in appearance and polished in manner; is a sound and well-read lawyer, and would well become and ably discharge the duties of the bench.

ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, JR.,

is also a candidate for the office. Though a young man, he is considered one of the best-read lawyers in the city on the statute laws of the State and thoroughly conversant with the laws framed from time to time for our municipal government. His friends entertain great hopes of his success.

WHEELER H. PECKHAM

is another Richmond in the field for the Supreme Court Judgeship, and will probably receive the support and influence of whatever is left of the old Committee of Seventy. Mr. J. J. Marvin is another aspirant for the office. Mr. Marvin is an able lawyer, in good practice, and would bring considerable experience to the discharge of the duties of the office.

THE SUPERIOR COURT

is also a tempting bait, and, of course, there are many hankering after it. Upon the death of Judge McCunn the vacancy was sought to be filled by the Governor in the person of ex-Judge James C. Spencer, formerly of the same Court, but the Senate did not confirm the appointment. It is likely that the Governor will again present Judge Spencer's name to the Senate in September next, which, if accepted, would give him the office till the end of the year. In the meantime the ex-Judge is a candidate for election. Judge Quinn, of the First Civil District Court, is also a candidate. He will be strongly supported by a portion of the Apollo Hall organization and by Tammany Hall and its republican allies. Before the people he would be a very strong candidate; but, no doubt, the Judge will be guided by the action of the nominating convention. More than one Judge of the Marine Court is spoken of in this connection, and a successful effort will, no doubt, be made to promote one or other of these experienced, faithful and capable Judges to the Superior Court vacancy.

THE CITY JUDGESHIP.

It is generally conceded that the present able and eminently qualified City Judge will be elected for another term. The golden opinions which Judge Bedford has won from all sorts of people, from the fearless discharge of his duties and the success which has crowned his efforts in the suppression of lawlessness through the punishments so speedily inflicted by him upon all offenders, have placed him in the happy position of having no opponent at least none with any chance of success in an appeal to party or to people. His past record insures the present City Judge another term of usefulness to the public and of honor to himself.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP

is another high and perhaps the most important and responsible office coming vacant and within the gift of the people at the next election. The present able and conscientious incumbent, Judge Garvin, will be a candidate for re-election. His principal opponent will be Recorder James Smith.

THE CONGRESSIONAL TICKET.

There will be a severe contest over the Congressional nominations and elections. The candidates who have popularity and strength in the districts will not be inclined, as in elections past, to submit to the party lash and forego all appeal to the people because the leaders willed that they should stand aside. Nominations will not secure the office in all cases this time. There will be contests in several of the districts, but the plan of battle or the concerted movements of parties have not yet been developed. In

FER

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

Volume XXXVII.....No. 238

AMUSEMENTS TO-MORROW EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—A Trip to Williamsburg—Shin Fane.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth st.—The Octoroon. Afternoon and Evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.—A Life's Dream, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth street.—Blue Beard.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st. and Eighth av.—Roi Carrote.

BOOTH'S THEATRE, Twenty-third street, corner Sixth avenue.—The Bells; or, The Polish Jew.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—Ethiopian Eccentricities, Burlesque, Drama, &c.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM, 585 Broadway.—Negro Minstrelsy, &c.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third st., corner 6th av.—Negro Minstrelsy, Eccentricity, &c.

ST. JAMES THEATRE, corner of 28th st. and Broadway.—San Francisco Minstrels in Farce, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—Grand Instrumental Concert.

PAVILION, No. 688 Broadway, near Fourth street.—Grand Concert.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Science and Art.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, August 25, 1872.

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4—Religious: Programme of Church Services To-Day; The Herald's Theological Correspondence; Defence of the Doctrine of the Immortality of the Soul; The English Positivists' Denial of the Efficacy of Prayer; A Mongolian Praying Machine Described; Swedenborg the Only Reliable Expositor of Spiritualism; Ministerial Movements at Home and Abroad—The Case of Mr. Dungee—A Case of Matricide—Alleged Cruelty to Sailors.
5—New York: Rural Sages Reviewing Sumner's Speech; Arguments of the Village Throng; The Quakers of Quaker Street Declare Themselves for Grant; The Old Men for Greeley; The Young Men Against Him; Greeley in the Woods; The Sage of Chappaqua on the Labor Question—The Political Headquarters—Chas. E. Loew's First Card—State and City Politics; A Review of the Political Field; The Utica and Syracuse State Tickets Contrasted; The Democratic-Greeley-Republican State Nominations; The City and County Elections; The Mayoralty and the Candidates; Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien and Ex-Sheriff John Kelly; The Court Vacancies; The Congressional and Legislative Contests—The Jersey Bourbon Democracy: Election of Delegates to Louisville—How the Fourteenth Saturday Concert at Prospect Park Passed Off—Cricketing in Canada—A Jersey Policeman Attempts Suicide.
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7—Editorials (Continued from Sixth Page)—Cable Telegrams from Spain, France, Germany, England, Ireland and Switzerland—News from Cuba, St. Domingo, Hayti and Venezuela—The "Bolters" Convention in South Carolina—The West Virginia Election—Judge Church's Ultimatum—Sioux in War Paint—A Colliery Explosion—News from Washington—Literary Chit-Chat—Personal Intelligence—Miscellaneous Telegrams—Business Notices.
8—A Dying Corporation: A Career That Has Never Given Satisfaction to Anybody; Last Moment of the Staten Island Railroad and Ferry Company—Long Branch: The Gay Season at Its Height; How the Belles While Away the Time; Scenes in the Hotels, on the Beach and in the Water—Sandwich Islands: Christian Missionary Effort Impeded—New York City News—The Frigate Numancia—Fatalities in Westchester—Gallant Tom Williams—Forgery in Jersey City—Marriages and Deaths.
9—Financial and Commercial: A Steadier but Moderately Active Money Market; The Rate on Call Just Four Per Cent; The Bank Statement Unfavorable on a Strict Analysis; Its Features Capable of Better Interpretation; A Rattling Decline in Gold; the Price "Off" to 112⅛; Progress of the Speculative "Swinging Around the Circle;" Further Proselytism in the Gold Room; Rapid Advance and Active Movement in Foreign Exchange; Stocks Dull and Firm; Erie Unsettled and Weak; The Imports of the Week—The Jersey Birmingham—Brooklyn Affairs—Immoral Publications—Jefferson Market Police Court—Guilty Burglars Caged—Fire in Trenton—Advertisements.
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The Feature of the Week in Wall street was the decline in gold, which went off to 112⅛, or three per cent lower than it was a few weeks ago. The money market was unsettled, and, after advancing to seven per cent, declined to three per cent, closing pretty active at four per cent.

Mr. Charles O'Conor and the Straight-out Farce.—It is reported on good authority that Mr. Charles O'Conor has addressed a letter to the Louisville Convention of "straight-outs," prohibiting the use of his name by them for the Presidential or any other office. Mr. O'Conor states that "the fee simple of the world" would not induce him to accept the nomination. This certainly is emphatic enough, and while it does credit to Mr. O'Conor's sense, it obliges the side show to look elsewhere for a figurehead. Where will they find one? We suspect every reputable citizen will, like Mr. O'Conor, decline to lend his name for so useless a purpose as that proposed by the Duncanites. Under these circumstances we do not see how the straight-outs can do better than to nominate Blanton Duncan himself, unless, indeed, they could induce George Francis Train to accept the head of their ticket, with the gallant Kentucky Colonel as his second.

The Spanish Elections.—The elections for members of the Spanish Cortes were held yesterday. The citizen political contests passed off quietly. The returns had not been received in Madrid when our news despatch was forwarded in the evening. The indications are that the opinion of the country has been pronounced in favor of the new royalism, and that the people have strengthened the hands of His Majesty Amadeus, and of his ministry, by a vote approving of the policy of the government. The King, accompanied by his wife, returned to Madrid from their tour in the northern provinces just subsequent to the close of the polls—a happy coincidence under the circumstances; one which will be accepted as a sort of formal recrowning of the monarchical edifice in Spain.

The Reform Movement and the Political Conventions—The Opportunity of the Opposition.

While the attention of the politicians has been concentrated on the Presidential contest ever since the liberal republicans at Cincinnati sounded the first note of the campaign, the quiet, undemonstrative voters, who last year inaugurated in this State the great movement against official and political corruption, have not lost sight of the important question of reform. Last November they made their power felt at the polls by overthrowing in a day an organization whose strength had been the growth of years. Their ballots drove from office the men who had betrayed their trusts, and elected in their stead the candidates of a party pledged to the cause of reform. The revolution was thorough. In the city of New York, democratic by seventy thousand, the republican Register was successful by nearly thirty thousand majority, and in the State the entire republican ticket was elected by twenty thousand majority. Mr. Charles O'Conor's timely letter, reminding the people that honest legislation must lie at the foundation of real reform, was not without its effect; and in order to insure such laws as would secure the fruits of the victory won at the ballot box the reform vote gave the republicans twenty-five State Senators out of thirty-two and ninety-seven Assemblymen out of one hundred and twenty-eight. This large majority—over three-fourths in each house of the Legislature—was designed to place in the hands of the republicans the full power of controlling legislation against any opposition, and of overriding, if necessary, the veto of a democratic Executive. In New York city the strongest legislative candidates of the old ring were overthrown. Only one escaped. William M. Tweed, to the disgrace of the city, was re-elected to the State Senate, and the otherwise gratifying victory was felt to have been incomplete. But the honor of the metropolis was to be vindicated. The people were assured that the republican Senators would save the good name of the State by promptly expelling the Tammany leader from their circle.

The failure of the republicans to redeem the pledges made by the party before election is notorious, and it is not necessary to detail the shameless frauds and corruptions of the last Legislature. They have already been exposed by one of the few conscientious members of the most depraved body that ever convened in the State Capitol. In the hands of the lobby from the first hour of the session, seeking to sell their votes on every question that came before them, they rejected almost every reform measure that was proposed and adjourned covered with infamy. As the republican party was responsible for this depraved Legislature, it was reasonably expected that the Republican State Convention would have repudiated and denounced its members and have called upon the republican Senators who hold over next year to resign their seats and suffer the people to elect a new Senate with the new House of Assembly. This expectation was not fulfilled. No word of condemnation was uttered against the men who had betrayed the cause of reform and sunk the State Capitol deeper than it had ever been sunk before in the mire of corruption. Indeed, the Legislature of last Winter was honored in the Utica Convention. One of the Senators was the most prominent candidate for the office of Governor, and would have been the nominee but for the mine sprung under his feet by the father of the lobby, Thurlow Weed, while notorious Assemblymen and lobbyists figured prominently in the proceedings. This was the blunder of the Utica Convention; for the reform movement still lives, and the men who won the victory of last Fall have not forgotten the treachery of the politicians who betrayed them after that eventful election. The least the republican party could have done would have been to denounce the legislation of last Winter at Albany, and wash their hands of its corruptions. Such action would have strengthened their ticket more than all the bids they could make for democratic and negro support.

The Siamese Twins conventions of democrats and liberal republicans are to meet at Syracuse on the 4th of September, and it is probable that they will profit by the omissions of the regular republicans and will enter the field as the reform party of 1871. This is their opportunity, and if they avail themselves of it it will strengthen them greatly in the State. The liberal convention in especial should guard jealously against the attendance of any tainted member of the existing Legislature as a delegate, and should not suffer the name of a republican Senator or Assemblyman to be mentioned for any office. The resolutions should speak out plainly in denunciation of the Albany corruptions, regardless of persons, and should declare against the renomination of any of the present Assemblymen in a single district of the State. The infamy of the State Capitol attaches to democrats as well as to republicans, although the latter had the power of legislation entirely in their hands, and no political considerations should be suffered to silence the voice of the Convention on the subject. No member of the Legislature whose record is not unassailable should be sent as a delegate to either body, or be admitted to a seat if sent. Only by an entire repudiation of the Albany corruptionists, in practice as well as in words, can the Greeley party in this State benefit by the blunder of the Republican Convention in virtually endorsing the infamous Legislature of last Winter.

It will not do, however, for the Syracuse double-headed Conventions to content themselves with a verbal condemnation of the bogus reformers, although they have two tongues to wag in denunciation. The people are suspicious of platforms unless backed up by men whose names are a guarantee that they will carry out faithfully the pledges upon which they are elected. Several names are now mentioned in connection with the office of Governor, and we give elsewhere in the Herald to-day a graphic account of the gossip and schemes of the politicians in regard to the nominations. Judge Church has declined to run; but for the good of the cause it will be well if he can be induced to reconsider that determination. His nomination would be accepted as a guarantee of honest reform and would give character to the ticket. There are of course other good names mentioned in the list of candidates, but the Conventions should be careful that their nominee is not an old political hack, already broken down in the service of office-seeking, or one whose antecedents will be calculated to revive the dead issues and the sleeping enmities of the past. If the Greeley unionists are prudent on these points they may make a successful fight in the State, in defiance of any opposing combinations in this city.

The municipal and legislative nominations will yet remain to be made by both parties, and to these the attention of the people will be specially directed. We warn both republicans and opposition that it will not do to place a single tainted or suspected name on an Assembly ticket, and the wisest policy to be pursued by all parties will be to reject every candidate who was at Albany last Winter. The people are now more than ever convinced of the necessity of electing honest men to the State Legislature if they desire a thorough reform in the municipal government, and they will not again suffer the character of the State to be blackened by the foulness of the State Capitol. Wherever a citizen of established integrity is opposed by a candidate of questionable honesty the people will vote for the former without regard to politics. If either party would adopt the principle of placing the name of a prominent business man of wealth and position upon every legislative ticket it would sweep the State like a whirlwind. The democrats in this city and in Brooklyn, trusting to their overpowering majorities in some of the Assembly districts, have been in the habit of running and electing candidates whose names are familiar in all legislative jobs. The experience of last year will probably teach them that they can no longer adopt such a policy; but, even should they be strong enough to elect such candidates in particular districts, they must remember that their nomination is a serious damage to the whole of the ticket all over the State. In the selection of a candidate for Mayor similar caution is necessary. The people of New York desire solid and lasting reform, joined with enterprise, energy and liberality in the administration of their municipal affairs. They will demand of the next Legislature a plain, practical charter for the city, giving power to an honest Mayor to make an efficient government and leaving ample scope for the prosecution of all desirable works of public improvement. It is proper that a competent and upright Chief Magistrate should be entrusted with the work of reorganizing the government under the new law, and hence the importance of the present contest for the Mayoralty. We refer elsewhere to the candidates most prominently mentioned for this office, and among them will be found names that commend themselves to the favor of the friends of progress and reform. It matters not on what tickets or through what political combinations the candidates may be placed before the people; the silent vote of the city will be cast independently of the politicians, as it was last November, and the best man will win.

The Western Indians—The Sioux on the Warpath.

From a special despatch, dated at the crossing of James River, in Dakotah, on the 22d, it appears that actual Indian hostilities exist along the proposed line of the Northern Pacific railway. A military force, assigned to the duty of escorting the surveying party engaged in selecting and designating the route between the Red River of the North and the Upper Missouri, was, on the 19th, attacked by a band of Sioux, the tribe of our recent visitor Spotted Tail, who on all sides menaced the expedition. Of course discipline, science and good arms were more than a match for Indian ferocity and savage courage. As is the universal rule, the red men paid the penalty of their temerity by defeat, with considerable slaughter, while our forces were not seriously harmed. There may be more of the bloody work. If so the results will be the same in kind, with varying details. Civilization is too strong for barbarism; its westward march is irresistible, and whatever opposes it will be ground to powder. Not only in Dakotah are there mutterings of Indian trouble; Utah and New Mexico present similar scenes. The Utes protest against white encroachment and ask relief in the State of the Latter Day Saints, while further south Lone Wolf howls for the enlargement of Santanna, imprisoned for murder, and demands the restitution to his unruly band of Kioways of all the territory between the Missouri and the Rio Grande del Norte, a tract six to eight hundred miles wide. If these conditions are complied with the prowling Chief of the Kioways will promise peace with his white brothers.

Our railroads and telegraphs are fast erasing from the map the "Great American Desert," which for centuries sustained herds of countless buffaloes and furnished food for the Indian hunters. White settlers and hunters with plough and rifle every year circumscribe the buffalo range and curtail their numbers; and it is rapidly becoming to the Indians a question whether they will quit predatory life and the chase, go to work like white men, or starve. Their accustomed food disappears. Unwilling to work and ignorant of the methods of industrious life, they are naturally perplexed and quarrelsome. In every encounter with our forces they are defeated. Government offers them reservations where they may be protected from encroachment, and where, if they will work, they may live in peace and plenty. But it is hard to teach the wild men the way of civilization.

Radicalism in South Carolina—A Frightful State of Things.

Our despatches from Columbia, South Carolina, show that the State is in as bad a condition politically as it is financially, if not in a worse. It has been plundered in the most barefaced way by the carpet-bag rascals and their negro allies, and a debt has been piled up that staggers the people by its weight. There is nothing comparable in the history of this country to the flagrant robbery and abuse of power by the radical authorities there. And now, when the time had come that the respectable portion of the community hoped to find a remedy for the evil through the regular Convention of the dominant party and a change of rulers, the robbers have overwhelmed the reformers. By pistols, bribery and vociferous clamor they nominated a most unscrupulous batch of plunderers for all the highest offices in the State. So outrageous was the conduct of the Convention and such terrorism was exhibited that the best men of the radical republican party were glad to escape from the State House to save themselves from serious personal injury. Revolvers were drawn, chairs were raised over the shoulders of members, ready to strike, and bedlam seemed to be let loose. It is really a wonder there was not a general riot and much bloodshed. James L. Orr, United States Senator Sawyer, District Attorney Corbin, and others finally called a separate Convention; but they represent only a minority or faction of the party. The majority appear to go with the carpet-bag plunderers. This is the old story of negro government. History is repeated. Wherever the negroes have attained the ascendancy or the balance of power in any country there everything has gone to chaos and ruin. It was so in Hayti, in St. Domingo, in Venezuela, and in all other countries where the blacks having political power have outnumbered the whites, or where a few knavish whites have used the blacks to ride into power. This should be a solemn lesson for us, but it seems our politicians will not heed the teaching of history. Unless the radical republican party be split asunder and a part of the negroes should have the good sense to go with the conservative and more respectable portion in South Carolina, the State must remain in a most hopeless condition.

Camp Meeting Eccentricities.

It has never been our good or bad fortune to have witnessed an Indian war dance, but from what we have read and heard of such scenes, and from what we have seen and heard at Methodist camp meetings, we should judge that there is not much difference between the two, especially when the latter becomes intensely excited. As a means of social Christian enjoyment undoubtedly camp meetings have their advantages, not only for Methodists, but for all other denominations of Christians; but as a means of promoting spiritual growth they have, like many other means, outlived their usefulness, and have now degenerated into huge land speculations, whereby a chosen few make money at the expense of the many who are called but not chosen. Viewing camp meetings either in their social or in their religious aspects we have never been able to comprehend why such unlimited license of word and deed should be granted to dwellers in the tented grove which would not be allowed nor be expected in the private dwelling or in the church. We cannot see the propriety of a score or a hundred men and women jumping upon the seats in a church as politicians do at mass meetings, and shouting "Hurrah for Jesus," and clapping hands and falling on each others' shoulders and necks and bellowing like maniacs let loose from bedlam. And if there is no propriety in acting thus in a church, by what law and under the operation of what principle of physics or of morals is it permissible in a grove church? The Apostle Paul must have had some experience with highly emotional churches in his day, else he never would have written to the Corinthians as he did, cautioning them against all talking at once. He recommends the Christian brethren when assembled together to prophesy one by one, that all may learn and all may be comforted, and he forestalls the objections of some, who think they cannot repress their enthusiasm, by assuring them that the spirits of the prophets are subject to the prophets. And there are many in the Church who think they are led by the Holy Spirit into these excesses, and to all such the Apostle declares that God is not the author of confusion, but of peace. While the individual soul may be benefited and relieved by a good shout or a hallelujah once and again, it is unquestionably true that strangers, and especially irreligious persons, are not edified, but, on the contrary, they receive the impression which Paul declared the unlearned and unbelievers would receive upon entering such a gathering of babbling Christians—namely, that they are all mad. This is one reason among many why camp meetings of to-day lack the spiritual power over sinners which they once possessed.

But eccentricity manifests itself in other forms besides these in camp meetings. It is seen and heard in its most ludicrous light in songs and prayers, and sometimes in preaching. Some of the most meaningless twaddle that can be gathered together is heard on camp grounds and passes for sermons. They contain neither the statement of the fact nor the relation of the experience which an eminent minister at the Sing Sing meeting declared constitute preaching. It seems to be taken for granted also that any kind of trashy rhyme is good enough for the camp meeting, and people go to those gatherings surcharged with wretched doggerel. The good old songs of Wesley and Cowper, and Doddridge and Watts, and Montgomery and Toplady, and Newton and their compeers, are too tame, too pure and too poetical to suit the feverish imaginations of the present generation of Methodists. If they could be equalled, or in any way nearly approached by the meteoric poets of to-day, we should not find fault, but it requires very little poetic knowledge to appreciate the superior sentiment and rhythm of the former.

The prayers, too, of camp-going Christians lack that conciseness and purity of diction which a knowledge of the nature of prayer should and does impart. We have sometimes heard men pray that the Lord would knock some certain sinner heels over head, or that He would shake him over the bottomless pit without letting the guilty one fall in. We can scarcely imagine the effect such prayers must have on the souls that feel their burden of sin and are seeking salvation by faith in Jesus Christ; but it seems to us they ought to deter many from seeking, if they do not drive others away altogether, from the Cross. We heard a minister's wife lately, at a camp meeting, tell the Lord in a prayer what a good business her husband gave up that he might enter the ministry, and how rich he might be had he continued in business, and we could not escape the conviction that that much of the prayer was, to use a Hibernianism, no prayer at all. We have frequently heard men and women tell God how much they had done and suffered for his cause, and by implication how much they were entitled to receive from Him in return. And, again, persons praying often indulge in exhortations to the Lord how He should act in given cases, and to the people how they shall perform certain duties. Such sentences and phrases, however nicely rounded, are not prayers. They never reach the throne of God and are never answered to human hearts nor in human experience. The list might be extended almost indefinitely, but need not be. There are a few of the most prominent camp meetings of the country yet to be held, and their managers can make them models of Christian decorum if they will, and not permit a repetition of scenes which have disgraced other meetings, such as jumping about like lunatics, and promiscuous hugging, which is condemned by one of the leading Methodist papers of this city, in its last issue. Such scenes are a blot not only on Methodism, but on Christianity itself, and they give to the public that false impression of camp meetings which so generally, even almost universally, prevails.

The Decline in the Greeley Enthusiasm—The Presidential Balance of Power.

Whatever the causes, it is apparent on all sides that, since the late North Carolina election, there has been a reaction in the tide of public opinion on the Presidential question. From the Baltimore Convention, which proclaimed the Cincinnati liberal republican candidates, Greeley and Brown, the democratic ticket and the Cincinnati liberal resolutions, the democratic platform, down to the election in North Carolina, there were such signs and manifestations of a general popular uprising in favor of "Greeley, Brown and reform" as to justify the impression that we are in the midst of an irresistible political revolution. Nor can it be questioned that the first election reports from North Carolina greatly strengthened this widely pervailing opinion. But when the distant election districts and the back counties were all in, and it was ascertained that the republicans had secured the Governor, which was the Presidential test in the election, and the accepted test on both sides as between Grant and Greeley, there was an abatement in the democratic enthusiasm for Greeley, and the tide of public sentiment began to change in favor of Grant.

The substantial fruits of the North Carolina election in securing the Legislature, which is to elect a United States Senator, and in securing a majority of the Congressmen, were reaped by the democrats; but the Presidential test was upon the Governor, and here the moral result was, as we have indicated, a democratic defeat which changed the whole aspect of the national battle field. The Greeley republicans may have materially strengthened the democratic party in this North Carolina contest; but with the general knowledge of their failure to elect, as the balance of power, the democratic candidate for Governor, began this general decline in the democratic enthusiasm for Greeley. In the outset, among the young and progressive democracy the novelty of Mr. Greeley as the candidate of the democratic party for the Presidency was so fascinating as to carry with it the idea that "the fountains of the great deep were broken up," and that a deluge was rising which would overwhelm Grant, his administration, his party and all their great expectations and calculations in connection with another four years' lease of power. But this sudden flashing up of democratic enthusiasm has died out, and the fear is gaining ground that the republicans, brought over to the democracy in support of Greeley and Brown, may possibly be outnumbered by those old line Bourbon democrats who are resolved to vote for Grant or to stay at home on election day if they cannot get a straight-out democratic ticket on the platform of "the time-honored democratic principles of Jefferson and Jackson."

Seeing is believing; but until we see that these anti-Greeley Bourbon democrats can do, are doing and intend to do something in this campaign, which will compel their recognition as a balance of power, we shall continue to hold them as belonging to the same class of makeweights or political guerillas as the temperance reformers, the labor reformers and the women's rights reformers. The democratic party adopted the Cincinnati Presidential ticket under the impression that from the republican camp it would bring them the balance of power in the election; but against all the reinforcements to the democracy within reach of Greeley and Brown, the probabilities, since the North Carolina election, have changed in favor of General Grant. Senator Schurz, as a bolter against the administration, has been hailed as a hero by the democrats because of the balance which it is supposed he may reach, here and there, in the diversion of the German vote; but the German, as a rule, is very apt to vote according to his own ideas of the fitness of things; and so nothing decisive has been gained by Greeley and Brown in gaining Mr. Schurz. Again, it was supposed that the fame of Mr. Greeley, with the great name of Mr. Sumner, as the black man's friend, would bring over to the opposition alliance ticket the balance of power from the colored element, which, in the Presidential election, will poll probably seven hundred thousand votes or more; but along the lines of the African legions the word has been passed for General Grant, so that there is no hope in that quarter for Greeley and Brown.

Our Irish-born fellow citizens in many places, and especially in this city, constitute an important democratic balance of power; but it is by no means certain that the Irish element of this island will be a unit in our November national or local elections. In our municipal complications of parties, rings, factions, cliques and coteries, we shall probably have the confusion of Babel, a demoralizing confusion, which, to the regular democrats, may imperil the city and the State. In short, from the present outlook the prospect from every point of view is growing somewhat gloomy for Greeley, and unless in the results of the coming State elections he shall make a break in the apparently compact lines of the administration party, the Philosopher of Chappaqua, as a pilgrim for the White House, may

Lay down de shovel and de hoe,
And hang up de fiddle and de bow.

The American Fleet in British Waters.—A correspondent of the Herald at Cowes, Isle of Wight, furnishes a bright gossipy letter, which we print this morning, giving an account of the honors shown our flag by our English cousins. The Prince and Princess of Wales paid a visit to the fleet and Admiral Alden and General Sherman were received on board the royal yacht with due honors. The stay of the fleet in British waters will be long remembered, as it will be associated with memories of right hearty and royal welcomes, brilliant scenes and warm friendships.

The Telegraph and Our Weather Watchmen.

The country is now looking daily with great interest for the general breaking up of the fiery season through which we are passing, and all classes are deeply interested in the daily reports of our weather watchmen. Although the equinoctial season is usually supposed to commence only when the sun is vertical upon the Equator in September, it must be remembered that the atmospheric forces which then engage in tempestuous battle begin to array themselves several weeks previously, and are already deployed. If the Italian astronomer Tacchini is correct, as he doubtless is, in his recently announced discovery of the singular appearance of magnesium in the chromosphere of the sun, and the coincidence between the brightness and broadness of these spectroscopic magnesium lines and the more pronounced and brilliant flames in the eruptions of solar volcanoes, it may be that this year, though somewhat delayed, the phenomena of storm and hurricane will be peculiarly grand. At any rate the arrival of the changed season will be as eagerly looked for this year as the annual arrival of the sun within the Arctic circle is looked for by the Esquimaux or the Laplander. It seems, therefore, a fitting time to call the attention of the public to the conditions which must ever underlie a safe and useful meteorological system, such as that of our Signal Bureau at Washington.

When the almanac maker had the monopoly of weather science it was very natural to laugh at every augury or prediction of what the Roman poet called *"varium et mutabile semper."* Sensible men knew the difficulties of foreseeing the operations of the atmosphere, and until very recently, when the telegraph spread its network of wires over the world, scientific men dared not undertake a system of storm signals. Experience has, however, demonstrated—nowhere so fully as in America, where the immense territory presents advantages of meteorologic study enjoyed by few other nations—that, with complete and continuous chains of weather stations crossing the Continent on parallels of latitude along which the storms of every country chiefly move, it is possible to announce, hours and days beforehand, the advent and force of these violent meteors, and to forewarn alike the farmer and the seaman. Indeed, it may be safely affirmed that, with the present light now obtained on the law of storms, the chief problem of weather telegraphy is how to maintain a perfect system of accurate and prompt telegrams from the various reporting stations of the Signal Bureau. As long as these tri-daily telegrams are punctually furnished by the telegraph companies to the central office of the Chief Signal Officer no fear need be felt that any dangerous tempest can sweep over the land unheralded. As the graphic weather map of the War Department, issued by the Chief Signal Officer, shows, every atmospheric eddy, every current, every cloud that moves or floats through the deep caverns of the aerial ocean is detected, telegraphically announced and clearly charted for the eye of the meteorologists at Washington who have in charge the deductions and "probabilities" of the weather to ensue. Unfortunately, however, the continuity and completeness of these telegrams have for some months been seriously interrupted and their timely information suspended by the refusal of some of the telegraphic corporations to transmit them at rates within the means of the Signal Office to pay. As long as this evil lasts it must, we presume, frequently occur that at the most critical junctures, as at the present, reports of observations at the different stations will be delayed, and the correctness of the forecast be rendered most precarious, to the great jeopardy of our shipping and of thousands of lives embarked on our coast steamers and trading vessels, and to the annoyance and disappointment of the entire public. It is obviously unjust and absurd to expect successful "probabilities" of the weather, especially in the changes of the stormiest equinoctial seasons, unless the chief Signal Office is enabled—as we reliably learn it is not now enabled—to secure regular and prompt transmission of its bulletins and reports in cipher. The attempt to foretell the weather without previous reports revealing all the varied agencies at work can surely be little more than mere vaticination; and it will be a scandal to the nation if the splendid success which has uniformly attended and still attends the Weather Bureau should for any period of time be marred by such difficulties as now embarrass it. So frequently and gravely do these difficulties now obstruct its work that many of the reports furnished the press state that, during the past eight hours, no intelligence has been received from the majority of its stations. Whole sections, and those often whose reports furnish the key to the weather, are not heard from and their reports to the central office, though always made, are declined by the telegraph companies and refused early transmission. Fortunately for the good of the public and the good name of the Signal Office, which has been won by a series of brilliant successes under a good telegraphic system, the statement of "no reports received," from such and such sections, will be understood to exonerate the office from the responsibility of the work it has thus to do in the dark, and will show those interested that the "probabilities" are then merely conjectural. All that can be expected of the Chief Signal Officer is that, given him all the telegraphic facilities the country possesses, he should, in the present imperfect state of meteorology, furnish generally correct predictions. We earnestly trust these may soon be restored and secured to him for all time. But until this is done all criticism of the weather reports must be unfounded and unjust.

The Religious Press.

Professor Tyndall's proposition to test the efficacy of prayer by setting apart a ward in some first class hospital where patients shall be the special subject of prayer by all the Church during a succession of years, and a comparison of the records of that ward with others under equal circumstances, is receiving consideration by several of the weeklies. The *Interior* compares the proposed test to that suggested to the Master by the doubting sister of Lazarus that her brother should be reanimated. It doubts the propriety of asking the Almighty to stay the virus of smallpox or decree that water shall not drown—in short, to work a miracle to cure unbelief even in men

of pure character and high scientific attainments. It also advocates "old-fashioned preaching;" says, in ecclesiastical language, that "all is not gold that glitters," and that "we want bread, not a stone, though the stone be a diamond," which may be thought a sharp though indirect cut at the recent discoveries of brilliants in Arizona.

Church and State (Episcopalian) discusses the Church and her wayward children, who, in its view, appear the Ritualists. The branch of the Church which holds form and equipage of small account in comparison with a pure faith is lauded, while its brethren who make much of rites are named as "holding Romish dogmas which ought to find no favor in the Church." It thinks there may be worse things than kissing a stole or wearing a surplice instead of a gown, but that those things themselves are no better than they should be.

The *Evangelist* brings up the recollections of the massacres of St. Bartholomew's Day, three centuries ago, and draws therefrom an injurious inference as to the present character of the Roman Church. It also attacks theatres and their "reform," telling us that seventy cities in this country have theatres, and this city thirteen first class ones. The remark of the editor that you may "cut off the gangrened finger, or even arm, and a sound body might be left; but when the moral dry rot is at the heart what ethical surgery is equal to the treatment of the case?" is doubtless extremely caustic, but just at the opening of the theatrical season it is likely to prove a valuable advertisement for the naughty playhouses.

The *Hebrew Leader* defends the American Consul in Roumania against the assaults of a foreign newspaper with considerable zeal, and shows itself able to handle the lance of satire with any Christian knight.

The *Church Weekly* supports the Alt-Catholik movement in Germany, seeing in it many points of similarity with the English Reformation, and favors the sending of an American Episcopal Bishop to attend the German conference soon to be held.

The *Baptist Union* advises the admission of Christians of other sects to the communion table in opposition to the old rule in that denomination. It says, "Mere love of sect and denominational zeal are rapidly losing their hold on the Christian public," which, if true of the Baptist sect, speaks more highly for its enlightenment and true Christianity than could well be said in other language.

The *Standard* (Congregationalist) has a liberal article upon tests of membership. While it does not insist very strenuously upon a strict and narrow creed, it urges that before the candidate is admitted to church membership he shall be found holding the pure faith.

The *Freeman's Journal* alludes to the appointment of Archbishop Bayley to the Primacy of Baltimore, suggesting that, as he takes up the high responsibility, many prayers and many masses be offered for him. The *Journal* compliments the HERALD for its enterprise in discovering and succoring Doctor Livingstone.

The *Golden Age* talks about universal religion, but devotes much its largest portion to politics of the pro-Greeley stripe. The *Methodist* answers a correspondent who is dubious whether croquet falls under the ban as a game of chance. By its decision it is safe, in a spiritual view, for religious people to break their shins over billiards on the grass, and it quotes Martha's Vineyard camp meeting as its authority. The *Tablet* praises the recent action of the Holy See sanctioning the use of the right of election by the Roman people, and resents the persecution of the Church at the hands of Bismarck.

A LOOK INTO OUR INSANE ASYLUMS.—In response to the demand of citizens, who allege that improper practices prevail in the treatment of persons confined in Bloomingdale Asylum and other houses of detention for the insane, Governor Hoffman has named a commission to examine the matter. This he does without sanction of a legal enactment, but in compliance with the public sentiment. His letter points very clearly to strong proof of wrong at Bloomingdale. It is a private institution. Last Winter a bill was proposed placing it under official surveillance. Governor Hoffman says this was defeated by the personal influence of the Chief Physician of the asylum. Where there is no abuse there is no reason for concealment. Evidently it is high time some authorized power should know by ocular proof what kind of people are shut up in the asylums and how they are there treated.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-Governor Brown, of Maryland, is stopping at the New York Hotel.

General M. W. Ransom, of North Carolina, is among the late arrivals at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Judge Orskine, of Atlanta, Ga., is staying at the Sturtevant House.

Colonel J. Buckley, of New Orleans, has quarters at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Congressman T. Suttle, of North Carolina, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

General H. A. Barnum, of Syracuse, is domiciled at the Hoffman House.

Colonel W. B. Brown, of Washington, has arrived at the St. George Hotel.

General J. R. West, of New Orleans, is sojourning at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Colonel Amasa Sprague, of Providence, R. I., is registered at the Everett House.

General S. R. L. Vinton, of New York, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

A COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

Fire-Damp in the Tompkins Mine—A Terrible Explosion—Six Men Injured—Three of the Men Not Expected to Recover.

PITTSTON, Pa., August 24, 1872.

There was an explosion of fire-damp in the Tompkins Mine this afternoon. The Tompkins is near the Eagle shaft, where the terrible explosion occurred last year, and seems to be troubled with the same destructive element. Six men were injured by the explosion, viz.:—John Hughes (boss), in the side; Howell Edwards, Thomas Pointon (boy), Thomas Evans, William Jones and Samuel Monk. The men were engaged in sinking what is known as a "sunk"—a receptacle for the water of the mine, situated at the part of the shaft from which it is drawn off by pumps. The colliery had been idle during the day, and the boss told the men to be careful in their operations. Edwards, it is said, disobeyed the injunction, and by some means brought his light in contact with the inflammable gas. It seems that in this case the explosion was purely accidental. It is thought Edwards, Pointon and Jones will die of their injuries.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, August 23, 1872.

Spanish Bank notes, 13 per cent discount. Exchange firmer: on United States, sixty days' sight, in currency, 2½ a 3 per cent premium; short sight, 4½ a 5 per cent premium; sixty days' sight, in gold, 18 a 18½ per cent premium; short sight, 20 a 20½ per cent premium; on London, 30½ a 31 per cent premium.

Sugar.—The market is buoyant. No. 12 Dutch standard, 10¾ a 11 reals per arrobe.

SPAIN.

Cabinet Precaution Against Insurrection in the North.

Royalist Appeal to the French Republic for Aid—Party Tactics at the Electoral Polls—Chief Command of a Divisional Army—Election Day Quiet.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, August 24, 1872.

The Spanish government entertains fears of the occurrence of another insurrection in the provinces bordering on France, and preparations are being made to promptly repress any disorder which may present in that direction.

It is rumored, and generally believed, that His Majesty's Cabinet has received information of the existence of an organized plan for an insurrection in the disaffected provinces in the north, and that the time fixed by the revolutionists for their uprising is the 28th of the present month.

INFORMATION TO THIERS.

The French government has been informed of the plans of the conspirators, and requested to use precautions to prevent them from receiving aid from France.

LOOKING TO THE ARMY COMMAND.

Lieutenant General Primo de Rivera has been appointed Generalissimo of the troops in the Northern departments in place of General Losgayon, who was compelled to relinquish the command in consequence of sickness.

THE BALLOT MORE CERTAIN THAN THE BAYONET.

It is believed that the elections for the Cortes will result in the choice of a large majority of members favorable to the government. The indications at present are that not more than one hundred republicans will be elected. The Carlists, as in the previous elections for the Cortes, will abstain from voting.

THE COURT IN THE CAPITAL.

King Amadeus and his wife, as well as the Ministers who accompanied them in their recent tour through the Northern provinces, have returned to Madrid.

The Elections Held and Quiet Maintained.

MADRID, August 24—Evening.

The elections for members of the Cortes took place to-day.

No disorders occurred.

No returns have yet come to hand.

FRANCE.

National Music in Assuagement of the Sorrows of Battle Defeat.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, August 24, 1872.

The band of the Garde Republicaine gave a concert in Havre last evening for the benefit of the Alsatians who had left their native country in consequence of its occupation by Germans. A number of Alsatian girls, dressed in mourning and carrying the French national colors, took up a collection from the audience.

The greatest enthusiasm was manifested and a large sum of money obtained.

GERMANY.

The United States Fleet in the Baltic—Admiral Alden in Berlin.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, August 24, 1872.

The American fleet has arrived in the Baltic.

Admiral Alden and several of the officers of the squadron came to this city to-day and took up their quarters at the Royal Hotel. They will remain here until the Emperor William, who is now absent from Berlin, has returned.

ENGLAND.

A Canadian Emigrant Ship Disabled at Sea—Railway Corporators as Social Reformers—A Pianist for America.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 24, 1872.

The steamship Niger, which sailed from Plymouth on the 17th inst. for Quebec and Montreal, broke her shaft when a few days out and was compelled to return. Her passengers were transferred to the steamship Medway, of the same line, which sailed to-day.

THE DEMOCRACY OF TRAVEL.

Several English railway companies contemplate abolishing the use of class carriages on their roads and adopting the style used in the United States.

A MUSICAL CELEBRITY FOR AMERICA.

Herr Rubinstein, the pianist, arrived here this morning *en route* for America.

IRELAND.

Reports of a Renewal of the Party Riots in Belfast.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 24, 1872.

Private telegrams from Belfast this morning report that rioting has been renewed in that city, and several severe encounters between the opposing parties have occurred.

The reports, however, are not yet confirmed by despatches to the press.

A DISASTROUS FIRE.

The Fire Fiend at Champaign, Ill.—An Immense Amount of Property Destroyed.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., August 24, 1872.

A fire broke out at six o'clock this evening in the steam flouring mill adjoining the Illinois Central Railroad. The flames soon communicated to an elevator and grain sheds adjoining, and then swept across Main street to an agricultural implement warehouse, spreading thence to a row of six two-story frame buildings, all of which were consumed. For a time it was thought the Doan Hotel and the railroad round house would be destroyed, but by a vigorous use of water and blowing up of an adjoining frame building this disaster was prevented. The fine brick block on Main street was also saved.

The fire was the largest ever known in this city, and the total loss is near $100,000. The mills and elevator were owned by Mr. Carley and operated by Mr. Finch. They were but partly filled with flour and grain. The loss is estimated at about forty thousand dollars. The warehouse was well supplied with agricultural machines, and was owned by Mr. H. McAllister. His loss is about twenty thousand dollars. The frame shops lying west of the warehouse were occupied by Langhen & Loeb, dealers in clothing, G. E. Hessel and other persons engaged in retail business. Their loss is about $15,000. There were also two coal yards burned, but the loss on these cannot be accurately given. The insurance is unknown, as the underwriters have not had time to figure up.

The mill and elevator were pretty well insured, and on the row of houses there are risks amounting to $22,000, $1,000 of which is in the North American of Philadelphia. The Doan House is pretty badly damaged with water, and Bernstein Brothers' clothing house had a number of windows broken by the explosion when the frame building was blown up.

SWITZERLAND.

The Alabama Claims Arbitrators and the American Fetes in Geneva.

A Couple of Absentees—Brilliant Reunion and Municipal Light.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

GENEVA, August 24, 1872.

All the members of the Board of Arbitration in the Alabama claims case—with the exception of the Right Honorable Sir Alexander Cockburn, Lord Chief Justice of England, and Citizen Jacob Staempfli, the representative of the Swiss Republic—dined with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bancroft Davis yesterday.

The reception in the evening, given by Mrs. Davis in honor of her distinguished visitors, was attended by a large and brilliant company. The rooms were elegantly festooned with flags of different nations and the gardens attached to the hotel illuminated.

A GOOD TIME FOR THE GOOD OLD TOWN.

Many of the houses of the residents of Geneva were decorated in honor of the festive occasion.

A FRENCH LUNCH AT A FINE CHATEAU.

Colonel Edmond Favre entertained the members of the Tribunal of Arbitration at dunch this afternoon at his magnificent country residence on the borders of Lake Geneva.

CUBA.

General Ceballos Vindicated—Preparations for the Equinoctial Storms, &c.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, August 23,
Via KEY WEST, August 24, 1872.

The reports published in United States journals alleging that General Ceballos had knowledge of or was implicated in certain reprehensible actions of Governor Zabalza are entirely false. On the contrary, General Ceballos displaced Governor Zabalza immediately upon learning of his conduct and reported it to the government at Madrid.

Railroad communication between Puerto Principe and Nuevitas is uninterrupted, and trains are running regularly.

The vessels lying in the harbor of Havana are making preparations for the equinoctical storms.

THE WAR IN ST. DOMINGO.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. DOMINGO CITY, August 9,
Via HAVANA, August 23, 1872.

It is reported that Cabral has returned to the southern line better prepared to maintain his army of 600 men, and that he intends to attack Azua. The country is now quiet.

HAYTIEN FINANCES.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PORT AU PRINCE, August 8,
Via HAVANA, August 23, 1872.

The Chambers have rejected the proposition for a foreign loan of $3,000,000. The Assembly now proposes to negotiate a domestic loan of $800,000, which, added to the income of the country, will be used to redeem the currency. The project is intended to be put into execution on the 1st of October.

VENEZUELA.

Peace Prevailing—The Virginius To Be Sold at Auction.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

CARACAS, August 8,
Via HAVANA, August 23, 1872.

Peace prevails throughout the Republic and business is improving.

The steamship Virginius is to be offered for sale at auction to pay a debt due Maal Brothers, of Aspinwall.

The Spanish war steamer Vasco de Nunez is at Puerto Cabello.

The President has returned to Caracas from his visit to Laguayra. He was received with considerable enthusiasm.

DESERTION AND ABDUCTION.

RICHMOND, Va., August 24, 1872.

James F. Clark, late editor of the Manassas *Gazette*, who recently deserted his family and abducted Miss Fannie Fewell, the daughter of the depot agent at Manassas, was arrested in King George county to-day at the instance of the young woman's father. He was taken to Fredericksburg and admitted to bail to answer the charge of abduction.

THE WHEAT CORNER.

CHICAGO, August 24, 1872.

At a meeting of the creditors of John B. Lyons, the chief manager of the late wheat corner, this afternoon, Lyons stated his liabilities at $800,000, and offered twenty per cent cash by Thursday and five per cent more in thirty days. A committee was appointed to examine the affairs of the firm.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

E. J. HALL & SON are about to issue a work under the title of "A Cyclopædia of the Best Thoughts of Charles Dickens." It has been edited by F. C. De Fontaine, and promises to be useful as a work of reference.

TWENTY YEARS AGO a Parisian publisher issued a book entitled, "Seven Generations of Executioners," purporting to have been written by Sanson, the last scion of the famous family of Parisian headsmen bearing that name. It has now been ascertained that this book was written by Auguste Maquet (McKeat), the Franco-Irish novelist, who invented the word "Bohemian" for "journalist."

UNDER THE TITLE OF "A Lady of the Last Century" a work is preparing for the press, which will consist of a biography and the unpublished letters of the once famous Mrs. Elizabeth Montagu. The biography will be written, and the letters (which were long in the possession of the late Mr. Bentley) will be edited by Mrs. Doran.

VICTOR HUGO denies that he sent a challenge to the Hon. George Bancroft. He says that he was opposed to duelling ever since he was able to think.

"L'HOMME-FEMME," the new work by M. Dumas *fils*, is published in one volume by MM. Michael Lévy, in Paris.

FRIEDRICH SPIELHAGEN, the German novelist, has declined an offer to become editor-in-chief of a German newspaper published in St. Louis.

MESSRS. STRAHAN & Co. will publish early in autumn a "Handbook of Social Economy, or the Worker's A, B, C," being a translation from the French of Edmond About.

SEVEN THOUSAND MEN are engaged in the bookselling business at Leipsic.

THE CROWN PRINCESS VICTORIA OF PRUSSIA offers a prize of 10,000 thalers for the best essay on advancing the material prosperity of working women. The essays may be written in German, French or English.

NEVER TIRED OF THE SUBJECT OF LORD BYRON. French readers have found pleasure in Madame la Comtesse d'Haussonville's new work, "La Jeunesse de Lord Byron." The lady's conclusion is that the poet's youthful life was more eccentric than vicious.

VICTORIEN SARDOU'S new play will be entitled "L'Americaine." The scene is laid in New York.

THE FIRST EDITION OF "LA FRANCE, nos Fautes, nos Périls, notre Avenir," by the Comte A. de Gasparin, was exhausted in one week.

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO. will publish a translation of Octave Feuillet's "Story of Sibylle," specially translated for their new Library of Fiction.

THE *Spectator* says that Mr. J. J. Piatt's "Landmarks and other Poems" possess some of the fine characteristics which it praised in his former volume of verse, but as a whole the poems do not indicate advance.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The "Bolters" Convention in Session at Columbia.

Reuben Tomlinson Nominated for Governor.

AN OPPOSITION TRICK.

While the Pennsylvania "Friend" is Returning Thanks the Gas is Turned Off.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 24, 1872.

The "bolters" from the regular State Republican Convention, under the leadership of the ex-Governor, Senator Sawyer and others, have been in session all day, though no business of importance was transacted until to-night. The Committee on Credentials reported about fifty delegates present, two-thirds of whom were colored, and a permanent organization was effected by the election of James L. Orr as President, and four vice presidents and a secretary. Several informal caucuses were held during the afternoon, but until late the bolting members were unable to come to any definite or settled programme, as the regular Convention was still in session and had not concluded their nominations. The fact of the matter is the "bolters" were placed in

A MOST UNPLEASANT PREDICAMENT,

pledged as they were to nominate honest men only, against whose record there could not be the shadow of a foul or dishonest imputation. Unfortunately for the "bolters," the republican party of the State, after being thoroughly sifted and canvassed, was actually found lacking sufficient material from which to select eight honest men of any prominence to nominate a State ticket. This was a difficulty hard to be overcome, and hence the "bolters" had quietly to await developments and the nominations made at the State House before proceeding to select a ticket. I do not mean to insinuate that there are no republicans of respectability in the State who have not been corrupted, but there are not really a dozen prominent men in the State who could arouse the enthusiasm of the people in a political contest.

BOLTING GUBERNATORIAL NOMINEES.

When the Convention met to-night there was a full representation present, besides a large number of spectators, nearly all of whom were in sympathy with the reform movement. The names of Reuben Tomlinson, of Charleston; United States District Attorney Corbin and C. C. Bowen were placed in nomination for the Governorship, the latter two declining in favor of the former and heartily endorsing him. A vote was then taken, and Mr. Tomlinson was nominated by acclamation, amid the greatest enthusiasm, as the honest candidate of the republicans of the State for the Governorship in October next. Cheer upon cheer testified the joy with which the bolting and honest members received the nomination of a good man, and Mr. Tomlinson was brought per force to the speaker's stand.

MR. TOMLINSON RETURNS THANKS.

He returned thanks for the honor done him, and said that while the evils under which the people suffered were the result of dishonesty or of incompetency, they were patent facts, and he hoped the day was not far distant when the State would be redeemed. The past administration had proved a failure, and the men who proved themselves recreant to their trust should have stepped aside and allowed others to try to reconstruct the interests of the State. This they would not do. The greed of wealth and power was too great for them to resist. If he got but 500 votes he would accept the nomination, and he would not live in the State and submit to the dishonesty and fraud that was about to be renewed under another corrupt administration; but he was satisfied the ticket nominated to-night would be crowned with success in October. The people were

TIRED OF DISHONESTY,

and they were fully aroused to the necessity of reform in the administration of affairs in the State. This movement was entirely within the republican ranks, and no matter what charges might be made by the opposition that they were democrats he wanted it distinctly understood that there was no such coalition. They were republicans, in fact, in name, and as such would carry the State in October.

A SCANDALOUS TRICK

At this point some scoundrel of the opposition got at the gas metre and turned the lights off, leaving the bolters in total darkness. This created a good deal of confusion, but, with commendable earnestness in the cause, not a delegate left the house and as soon as candle and lamp lights were produced the proceedings were resumed. Mr. Tomlinson is a native of Pennsylvania and a Quaker, who came here at the close of the war to organize a system of education. He was elected Auditor of the State but resigned after a brief service to give more attention to his private business and the school system he had established. He has the universal esteem of the people of the State, though he has always been known as a thorough republican and a strong supporter of the present national administration. Some of the white people here are under the impression that the "bolters" movement is a fiasco, gotten up in the interest of General Grant to divert public attention from this State during the Presidential canvass; but I am assured by those who ought to know that this reform movement has the sympathy and will receive the support of the administration at Washington. The Convention will probably be in session all night making the remainder of their nominations.

The Regular Republican Convention.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 24, 1872.

The Regular Republican Convention has completed its State ticket by nominating Francis L. Cardozo, mulatto, for State Treasurer; Solomon L. Hage, white, Comptroller; General H. W. Purvis, mulatto, Adjutant General; J. K. Jillson, white, Superintendent of Education.

Republicans in the Second Congressional district have nominated Alonzo J. Ranscir, mulatto, for Congress. A split is threatened.

The Liberals and Democrats.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 24, 1872.

The Liberal Republican Executive Committee met to-day and appointed a conference committee to meet the Democratic Executive Committee, and authorized the chairman to call a State Convention at his discretion.

JUDGE CHURCH'S ULTIMATUM.

He Cannot Accept a Nomination for the Governorship Under Any Circumstances—He Absolutely Declines.

BUFFALO, August 24, 1872.

Judge Church has addressed the following letter to Hon. William Williams, of this city, declining the nomination for Governor:—

MY DEAR SIR—Your favor of yesterday asking my views and wishes in relation to the nomination for the office of Governor, in connection with which my name has been mentioned, is received, and I avail myself of the earliest moment to answer it. I can only repeat what I have uniformly expressed to those who have spoken with me on the subject, not only that I do not desire the nomination, but that I feel it my duty to decline it. Deeply sensible and profoundly grateful for the kind and flattering expressions of confidence by those whose good opinion I value so highly, for reasons which are unnecessary to be stated, but which are imperative in controlling my judgment, I feel constrained to make this decision absolute and unqualified.

It is proper, however, that I should add that my decision has been in no degree influenced by want of interest in the pending political canvass. Vital interests, good government and constitutional principles are involved in the contest; and I am rejoiced to believe that by a union of patriotic citizens, heretofore politically opposed, a change of administration will be effected and the country restored to its normal constitutional condition. Several distinguished citizens have been mentioned in connection with the nomination for Governor, either one of whom would be overwhelmingly elected and administer the executive duties of the State with credit and satisfaction. I do not doubt that a comparison of views will result in placing one of these gentlemen in nomination, and in a harmonious and successful canvass.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The liberals and democrats of the Twentieth Ohio district, in Convention yesterday morning, nominated Selah Chamberlain, of this city, for Congress.

A special despatch from Sedalia, Mo., says the straight-out democrats held a meeting at Clinton, Mo., on Friday, at which a straight-out club was organized with forty-seven members. Resolutions were adopted favoring the Louisville Convention.

The meeting of the Democratic and Liberal Republican Conference Committee of New Orleans is postponed until the arrival of the country members summoned to meet here early next week. A conference of the Pinchback and Custom House republicans, with the view of uniting the State and electoral tickets, will take place on Tuesday next.

WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Unofficial Returns and Conflicting Statements—Jacob's Majority Said to Exceed 3,000—The New Constitution Probably Defeated—No Official Count Yet.

PARKERSBURG, August 24, 1872.

A special despatch says the indications at two this afternoon are that Jacob has carried the State by a small majority. Parkersburg gives 107 majority for the constitution.

Unofficial Returns from Twenty-One Counties.

WHEELING, W. Va., August 24, 1872.

Returns from twenty-one counties give Jacob 3,800 majority, and 2,800 majority against the new constitution. It will be several days before the official vote can be given.

Reports from Greenbrier.

GREENBRIER, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,
August 24, 1872.

Greenbrier county official vote for the constitution is 751 majority; Camden, 451 majority; Matthews, Attorney General, 800 majority. New Richmond township, Summers county—Official returns give 60 majority for the constitution and 7 majority for Jacob.

It is thought that Summers county has gone for Camden and the constitution. A private despatch from Richmans township, Raleigh county, says that township gave majorities against the constitution and Camden, but democratic majorities in everything else.

Raleigh township, Raleigh county, gives 107 majority for the constitution.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, August 24, 1872.

Straight-out Delegates to Louisville.

The Straight-out Democratic Club, of the District of Columbia, last evening appointed two delegates, whose names have not been made known, to the Louisville Convention, and adopted resolutions pledging their support to Charles O'Conor for the Presidency. A committee was appointed to collect funds for the campaign.

Indian Affairs.

The Commissioners of the General Land Office to-day received from J. C. O'Connor, Indian Agent at Grand River, Dakota Territory, the following telegram, dated Fort Sully, D. T., August 23, 1872:—"The Indian delegation from here will not leave for Washington till the early part of next month, as General Corner writes from Fort Peck that he will be detained there about two weeks longer. Reports are being extensively circulated that the Sioux are on the war path, when the truth is, all the Indians of this agency were never before more peaceable or well disposed than now."

The Postal Cards.

The Attorney General gave a written opinion to-day to the Postmaster General deciding that the Post Office Department cannot make a contract for the manufacture of the postal cards—proposals for which were expected about this time—until Congress makes a specific appropriation to pay for them. By the Postal Code bill the Postmaster General was authorized and directed to prepare and furnish postal cards; but when this bill passed the Postal Appropriation bill had already been acted upon and contained no provision for said purpose. The department, however, under the direction of the Postal Card law, prepared specifications, &c., for the postal cards, believing they could be paid for out of some general appropriation; but, on the matter being submitted to the Attorney General, it is discovered that this cannot be done, and, consequently, the establishment of the system must await a specific appropriation by Congress at the next session.

Weekly Currency Statement.

Amount of fractional currency received from the printers for the week ending to-day, $198,000; shipments of currency, $612,400; shipments of notes $631,500; amount held by the Treasurer as security for national bank circulation, $381,390,200; tax for deposits of public money, $15,805,000.

Internal Revenue Receipts,

Internal revenue receipts to-day..... $333,110
And for the month..... 9,001,305
Receipts for the fiscal year to date..... 23,213,477

Treasury Balances.

The balances in the Treasury of the United States at the close of business to-day were:—Currency, $4,255,597; coin, $73,879,594, including $29,553,700 in coin certificates.

Bank Currency and Gold Notes Outstanding.

National bank currency outstanding....$338,680,027
National gold notes outstanding..... 1,400,000

New National Banks.

The Louisa County National Bank, of Columbus Junction, Iowa, and the Brighton National Bank, of Brighton, Iowa, each with a capital of $50,000, have been authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency to commence business.

Three Millions of Dead Letters.

Nearly three million letters went to the Dead Letter Office last year. They are partly classified as follows:—58,000 letters had no county or State direction, more than 400,000 lacked stamps and 3,000 were posted without any address at all. The sum of $92,000 in cash, and more than $3,000,000 in drafts, checks, &c., were found in these letters. It appears that on an average every letter that is misdirected or that goes to the Dead Letter Office from any cause contains $1.

An Exemption to Whaling Vessels.

The Solicitor of the Treasury to-day decided that whaling vessels are not subject to the provisions of the Shipping act, as they neither clear for Pacific nor foreign ports for purposes of foreign trade within the meaning of those words.

Enumerating Liquor Casks.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day issued a circular requiring collectors to immediately report the number of casks used for beer and other fermented liquors in their districts.

TENNESSEE.

Andrew Johnson Endorsed by an Immense Crowd at Nashville—"The Choice of the People for Congressman at Large."

NASHVILLE, Tenn., August 24, 1872.

The demonstration to-night in honor of Andrew Johnson drew out 10,000 persons. After a torchlight procession the crowd assembled in front of the Court House on the public square, and a meeting was organized and resolutions adopted condemning the extravagance and corruption in the administration of the government and denouncing the Convention. Johnson was declared the choice of the people for Congressman for the State at large and W. G. Brien for Congress from the Nashville district.

In answer to calls, Mr. Johnson appeared and spoke at considerable length, announcing himself a candidate, and stated that he would stump the State and invite opposition to all the Convention nominees.

STEAM ON CANALS.

FISHKILL, N. Y., August 24, 1872.

The trial trip with one of the experimental steam canal boats has been apparently successful. The boat made the distance from this place to New Hamburg, nine miles, in an hour and a half, with a consumption of about ten pounds of coal per mile.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., August 24, 1872.

Two thousand persons were present to-day at the game of base ball between the Athletic and Baltimore nines. The score is as follows:—

Clubs.	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Baltimore	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	7	—12
Athletic	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	— 8

MONMOUTH PARK RACES.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., August 24, 1872.

For the races at Monmouth Park on Thursday next eleven entries have already been made for the steeplechase and five for the four-mile-heat race. The names of the horses will be given on Monday.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, August 24, 1872.

The Board of Health publishes a card showing that there has not been a case of yellow fever in New Orleans this season.

SIOUX IN WAR PAINT.

Reported Collision Between Warriors and United States Troops.

The Indians Retire with Considerable Loss.

CROSSING, JAMES RIVER, D. T., August 23, 1872.

There are rumors here that hostile Sioux Indians are showing themselves in all directions, probably originating from the fact that Colonel Baker, of the Pigan affair, is now commanding four companies of the Second cavalry with the Northern Surveying Expedition. The entire escort comprises ten companies of troops, and left Fort Rice on July 26, under the command of General Stanley.

On the 19th inst., it appears, they were attacked by several hundreds of the Sioux warriors. The reports that have reached here are meagre, but sufficient to indicate the result of the fight in the abstract. The Indians were repulsed, with a considerable number killed and wounded. The loss among the United States troops was slight.

There are many unfounded Indian rumors circulated by parties who would prejudice, it is believed, the interests of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has risen somewhat over the East and the Middle Atlantic States, with generally clear weather. It has fallen from Tennessee to the lakes, with southeasterly to southwesterly winds and increasing cloudiness. Areas of rain have prevailed from Kansas to Michigan and Minnesota, and during the day from Southern Louisiana to Southern Georgia.

Probabilities.

Fresh to brisk southeasterly to southwesterly winds and areas of cloud and rain for Sunday from Kentucky to Northern New York and the lakes. Southeasterly and southerly winds and increasing cloudiness from New England to Virginia, with probable areas of rain on Sunday night. Southeasterly to southwesterly winds for the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with areas of rain and cloud from the former. An area of low barometer is apparently advancing eastward towards Iowa and Minnesota.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building:—

1871.	1872.		1871.	1872.
3 A. M.....	78	74	3:30 P. M.....	89	90
6 A. M.....	79	73	6 P. M.....	87	84
9 A. M.....	83	78	9 P. M.....	85	78
12 M.....	87	81	12 P. M.....	83½	76

Average temperature yesterday..... 79¾
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..... 83¾
Average temperature for corresponding week last year..... 78 6-7
Average temperature for past week..... 79¼

CENTRAL PARK METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

Abstract of Report for the Week Ending at Two P. M. August 24, 1872.

Barometer.—Mean, 30.087 inches; maximum at nine A. M. August 19, 30.240; minimum at four A. M. August 23, 29.856; range, 0.384.

Thermometer.—Mean, 79.3 degrees; maximum at three P. M. August 22, 93.0 degrees; minimum at six A. M. August 23, 70.0; range, 23.0.

Remarks.—August 19, rain from 0:15 P. M. to 0:45 P. M., amount of water, 0.15 inch; August 20, rain from 3:15 A. M. to 5 A. M., amount of water, 0.03; August 22, rain from 6:20 P. M. to 9 P. M., amount of water, 0.30; total amount of water for week, 0.51 inch. Distance travelled by the wind during the week, 615 miles.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

Fourth Day of the Science Association in Iowa—The Theories of the Savans.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, August 24, 1872.

The fourth day's session of the Scientific Congress was quite interesting and well patronized. Professor G. W. Hough, Director of the Dudley Observatory, read a very interesting theme on "The So-called Velocity of the Electric Current over Telegraph Wires," suggesting a new theme that the so-called velocity was nothing but mechanical condition; that there was no such thing as velocity of the electric wave. Professor Daniel Kirkwood, of Missouri, read a paper on "Berary Stars," illustrating his subject by diagrams. Mr. E. C. Seaman had a new theory of light, based upon principles of attraction and the action of caloric.

Mr. J. C. Swallow, of Missouri, one of the principal movers in the Maine Liquor Law, read a paper on good wine—a social and national good.

During the reading of this last-mentioned paper, the audience became very excited and turbulent, and was called to order frequently. C. H. Hitchcock, of New Hampshire, told the story of recent geological discoveries among the white hills of that State. E. B. Andrews talked upon the origin of limestone in coal measures. Miss J. Swain, of Iowa, read an interesting paper on "Why We Differ, or Love Variety." Professor G. Forshey, of New Orleans, occupied the whole evening in the reading of an elaborate and exhaustive paper on "Physics of the Mississippi River." It was principally a political appeal to the national government to repair the levees of the Delta. It had no bearing on the topographical or geological formation of the Mississippi Valley—in short, was wholly devoid of scientific principles.

Died.

SAWIN.—On Saturday, August 24, at Nyack, INA E., elder daughter of William E. and Anna E. Sawin, aged 23.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, August 26, at two P. M., from the residence of her parents, Washington avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets, Central Morrisiania. Train leaves Grand Central depot at one o'clock P. M.

Providence and San Francisco papers please copy.

[*For Other Deaths See Eighth Page.*]

Burnett's Extracts.—Beware of Substitutes.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES, 251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street.

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn, Corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum street. Open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

A.—For Mosquito Canopies for Beds Go to ROEBUCK'S, 58 and 60 Fulton street, New York.

A Single Trial of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething never yet failed to relieve the baby and overcome the prejudices of the mother.

A Cool, Refreshing Hair Dressing.— CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair, strengthens its growth, obviates bad effects of intense heat or salt water bathing in the hair.

A.—Opium, Morphine Habit Cured Im- mediately Address Dr. J. C. BECK, station O, New York city.

Cristadoro's Improved Hair Dye.—The world has never produced a preparation which acts with such efficacy, safety and rapidity.

Julihu's Hydrastin Compound is a Pleas- ant and efficient remedy in chronic diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. Depot 41 Liberty street. Sold by druggists.

Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut, and all other kinds Hardwood, Lumber and Veneers, manufactured by GEO. W. READ & CO., 170 and 172 Centre street. Send for a price list.

Patent Open Work Political Banners, Flags and Portraits, at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, 37 Duane street.

R. R. R.—Asiatic Cholera, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague, cured and prevented by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sick and Nervous Headache, Diphtheria, Influenza, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing relieved in a few minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Reduced. J. B. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, No. 15 Wall st., Box No. 4,655 Post office, New York.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Prizes Cashed, orders filled, information furnished, highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 9 Wall st.

Sepia—The Great Cuttlefish Hair Dye, would make Philosopher Greeley and Count Dix handsome, and appear only fifty.

$500 to $1,000, with Services, in Some legitimate paying business; active man, with strict business habits; would sell goods on commission. Address C. HENRY, box, 182 Herald office.

A DYING CORPORATION

A Career That Has Never Given Satisfaction to Anybody.

Last Moments of the Staten Island Railroad and Ferry Company.

THE GROWLS FROM AQUEHONGO.

Why People Are Dissatisfied, Why the Concern Became Bankrupt and Why It Must Be Sold Out.

Its Effect on the Westfield Sufferers.

On Tuesday next, at noon, the entire effects and properties of the Staten Island Railroad Company are to be sold at public auction to the highest responsible bidder, in pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale given by the Supreme Court of the City and County of New York on the 27th of June last. The action in which this judgment was obtained was brought by Adolphus S. Ockershausen and Balthazer Kreischer, mortgage creditors of the company—the first named plaintiff being a well-known sugar refiner of this city, and the latter a wealthy brickmaker of Kreischerville, Staten Island. Of course such a state of affairs as this implies the virtual if not actual bankruptcy of the company, and as a consequence has given rise to much comment. The Staten Island Railroad Company, as its corporate name is styled, is the corporation which also owns the franchises and operates the ferry line running between Whitehall slip and the various landings known as Edgewater (or Quarantine) landing, Stapleton and Vanderbilt landing. The ill-fated steamer Westfield, which exploded her boiler in July, 1871, causing a loss of over one hundred and ten lives, and the injuring and maiming of a couple of hundred others, belongs to this company, and as a result of that Sabbath day disaster the company incurred liability to suits at law for damages to the amount of certainly a million and a half of dollars. This fact, therefore, very naturally gave rise at first glance to a suspicion that the proposed sale of the concern was in fact nothing more nor less than an attempt to cheat the surviving friends and relatives of the dead victims, as well as the living maimed sufferers, of the amount which they might recover as compensation for damages, and in this light generally the affair is at present viewed. In order, therefore, to present something of the actual facts in the case a HERALD reporter has, for several days past, called upon a large number of people, residents of Staten Island, to learn their views in regard to the transaction. A rather

SINGULAR STATE OF FACTS,

however, was encountered at the very outset of the reporter's research, and followed to the close—viz., that there is scarcely any person on Staten Island who desired that their names should appear in conjunction with this report, as giving opinions antagonistic to the company.

"I don't mind having a talk with you about this matter, Mr. Reporter; but, then, I don't want to have my name mixed up with the thing at all," said one.

"You see," said another, "I can't afford to fight this big moneyed monopoly; and if I give you my opinion right down as I think, and you print it, this company will be down on me and can worry me in a dozen ways."

Said a third—"I've got all the property I own on earth right here, and the very minute I get into trouble with the officers of the railroad company just that minute I am putting my head in the lion's mouth. They swing the biggest influence on the island, and I have got to put up with some of their games, even if I don't respect them. I don't mind giving my views, but then I don't want to put myself on record until I see which way the thing is going to end."

"Of course, if you desire your name withheld," replied the reporter, "I promise you I shall not use it."

"Well, that's right," replied the awe-stricken islander. "My bread and butter depends to some extent on these people, and my bread and butter is everything to me and my children. I've lived on this island seventeen years, and I've scrambled a little property together, and of course I don't want to lose it now. In a year or two I shall feel myself getting old, and I must look out for my little ones the best way I can while I am able to do it."

THIS COMPANY IS A FRAUD;

that's my opinion of it. They've got a monopoly of this thing, and they know nobody else can come in to compete against them, and they mean to make money out of us. We people living on this island have got to depend on this company for our means of bringing goods here, and we can't get away or come here ourselves without being to a certain extent dependent on their good will. The fact is it's just a little "ring," this ferry company is, with the stock all owned by that "ring." They've got a fat thing, and of course they're right in holding on to it. I would be one of the same "ring" myself if I could get in and afford to buy in; but that's neither here nor there. So far as this sale is concerned, that is a put up thing, and you'll find that the concern or some of their own bondholders or some half-way man of their own will bid the property in for them. They've got all that cut and dried and, you mark me, the bids won't amount to anything in comparison with what their property and franchises are worth."

"Well," asked the reporter, "do they actually do any business?"

"Do business? Why I think they do, rather. You just see the passengers pile into their boats morning and evening and see the car loads that come over the road, and I think you'll say they're doing a very good traffic. You asked me if I thought this sale was a *bona fide* affair. I don't think it is. I think it's just

A DODGE TO CHEAT THE VICTIMS

of the Westfield explosion out of the damages they may recover, and everybody on the island I've talked to about it expresses the same opinion. The way I look at it is this. This company have got certain privileges from the people to run this line, and if it didn't pay they wouldn't have kept on running it for going on twenty-five or thirty years. They'd have given up the thing long ago. Of course, you talk about it to any of the directors or the stockholders and they'll tell you that it's making beggars out of the whole of them; but a good many of them live down here, and they drive better horses and live in finer houses than the common run of beggars do, that's all. It don't hurt them bad."

Another of the residents of the island whom the reporter called upon for "points," said, "This company knows they have got the thing in their own hands. They don't pretend to run this ferry line between here and New York as a ferry line. They run it as a railroad connection for their miserable line of road. Why they stick up in the ferry house a thing they call their "time table," but everybody round here will tell you you can place no dependence on that table. If they make up their minds that they won't run a certain boat, particularly if it's a night boat, they won't do it. I've seen fifty people left at night at a single landing, with just five minutes' notice that the boat they expected to get to New York in was hauled off and wouldn't run on her regular time table trip. This is

A COMMON OCCURRENCE

in the Winter, and I have known hundreds of people who wanted to return on special business to the city to be left here all night, and have to run round to the different hotels to get lodging under great difficulties. For myself, I know that two or three times at least I've been compelled to take a sailboat and go around to New Brighton and take a North Shore ferryboat, or to Bayonne or Pamrapo and take the railroad, so as to get to the city to transact important business. This most frequently happens in the Winter. As soon as a little floating ice gets adrift in the bay look out for trouble. The company hauls off its boats because, as they say, the floating ice will cut them through at the water's edge, and it will be risking too much to attempt to make the passage. Now, every sane man knows that the ice that floats in the bay is never so heavy or so closely packed as it is in the North or East Rivers. And yet this company is afraid of injuring their boats, when the Brooklyn and Jersey City ferryboats are driving through

SOLID ISLANDS OF FLOATING ICE.

In the winter months there are dozens of boatmen here who make quite a good thing of it by watching when the company hauls off the regular night boats. These boatmen are then on the look out for passengers who have urgent business in the city, and will take them across to Bay Ridge or other points on the Long Island shore for $5 and sometimes $10 a head. Now, if their frail sail boats can make the trip through the ice, I don't see what on earth there can be to prevent a steamer from making her way. No, sir. It is not a matter of consulting the public requirements but of actual incoming dollars and cents. If this company chose to do it they might enhance the value of real property on the island fifty per cent in two years. If they were to run boats at more frequent intervals and later at night, and make their time table so that people knew when a boat would actually run, thousands of New Yorkers would settle here, build their own homes, the island would become beautiful and populous, and the company would bring money into its coffers at a rate that it has never yet experienced. Why, it is a reproach that a great city like New York lies so close to us and is cramped for accommodation, and withal is so embarrassed by this ferry monopoly that they cannot avail themselves of this island as a place of residence. The people here have held indignation meetings about it, and have sent in remonstrances, but you might as well send in a petition to

A SHOAL OF NORTH SEA SEALS

as to these directors. They take it cooly and blow at you, and that's the end of it. They can stand it, whether you can or not; and outside of themselves they are not the greatest sufferers. Why, sir, this company has done more to check the growth of Staten Island than all other circumstances combined."

The reporter addressed a gentleman, whose name is, for obvious reasons which follow, not given, and asked him whether he thought the sale was intended to embarrass the chances of the Westfield victims recovering their remuneration for damages at law.

"Well," he replied, "I don't know anything about it myself, but from all I hear I rather incline to think that is one of the objects of the sale. That is the way everybody talks about here, and I have actually heard a hint or two to that effect drop from the attaches of the company. I only know that the company is a kind of one-horse concern, and I think it might do better with advantage alike to itself and to the public."

IN THE COURSE OF HIS RAMBLES

over the delectable island which one fanciful but probably afflicted visitor calls the "land of the mosquito," and which the Indians three hundred years ago called Aquehongo, the HERALD reporter conversed with all classes of people, physicians, local officers, boatmen, business men, summer boarders, aldermen, policemen, old, young, ignorant and intelligent men—and found that the general feeling was one of dissatisfaction at the manner in which the company attempts to fulfil the obligations expected of it. All these views, together with their full scope of reasoning and deduction, are fairly illustrated in the foregoing conversations, as well as the prevailing opinion that the company is a great greedy monopoly, a soulless corporation, making money "hand over fist" for its stockholders and utterly heartless toward its patrons. This, of course, is not to be wondered at, considering that, even outside of Staten Island, strong prejudices exist against corporate associations, coupled with the invariable belief that they are making money on a scale so rapid as almost to amount to robbery of that long-suffering, grumbling, tyrant-bestraddled, indignation-meeting-loving aggiomeration of individuals which styles itself "the public."

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY

was subsequently gleaned by the reporter from individuals who are officially well posted in the actual status of this fast-expiring association of corporators.

Among others who were called upon was Mr. Louis H. Meyer, of 21 Nassau street, the receiver of the company in the present action, appointed under the order of the Supreme Court. Mr. Meyer was found busily engaged at his office, and expressed the utmost readiness to give any facts he knew of in relation to his trust that would serve to unravel the question which so befogs all who go down to Staten Island in this ferry company's ships. He said that the forthcoming sale was a *bona fide* proceeding forced upon the company by its creditors, the mortgagees, who were tired of waiting longer for the return of the moneys they had invested. The action is brought by Ockershausen & Kreischer, as holders of first mortgage bonds of the company, against the corporation itself and George Law, defendants. George Law is a special mortgagee of the company to the extent of about fifty thousand dollars, and is made a co-defendant so as to cover for the benefit of the plaintiffs whatever assets may remain out of the property on which the bonds were issued, after his claim shall have been fully satisfied. He is, therefore, a technical and not an actual defendant. There have been two classes of bonds issued on first and second mortgages, and these cover very nearly perhaps the entire value of the company's assets.

Mr. Meyer's actual experience as receiver shows

THE RECEIPTS OF THE COMPANY

from its ferry and railroad operations, to average from $750 to $1,000 a day, say $30,000 per month. It has, in addition to its railroad and ferry franchises, the right to the entire water front between the upper quarantine landing and Vanderbilt landing; fifteen miles of single track railroad, with a small amount of rolling stock, comprising four locomotives, four tenders, eight passenger cars, six freight cars, with machine shops, &c.; four ferry-boats—the Westfield, Middletown, Northfield and Josephine, on the New York station, and a fifth, the steamboat Maid of Perth, running between Tottenville, the terminus of the railroad and Perth Amboy, N. J., together with the necessary piers, bulkheads, docks and slips, and a four years' lease of the Whitehall slip ferry and considerable real estate in the vicinity of all the landing places of its vessels. Neither the boats nor the railroad are as well equipped as they should be, and the gross sum distributed in dividends annually does not reach $60,000 per year.

Mr. Meyer states that if the stockholders were to insure their stock they would not receive a cent in dividends. Last year the railroad was in such a poor state of operation that it had its turnout switches only at the extremities of the line, and as a consequence, if a train started from the Vanderbilt Landing station no train could leave Tottenville coming north until the south bound train had reached its destination. This year, by dint of exertion, the company has managed to build a turn-out about the middle of the length of the route, and now trains may pass at that point.

In reply to the question whether he thought the sale would realize $1,000,000 for the entire property of the concern and its franchises Mr. Meyer said he thought that not more than

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS,

and perhaps not that, could be obtained for it. He knew there was a great deal of talk about the enormous profits of this line; but it was an easy matter for half a dozen or a dozen men whom he could name, residing on Staten Island, to subscribe half a million or even a million of dollars to experiment with, and they will have a fair opportunity to compete at the sale Tuesday next. Let them do so, and if they can run the road and ferry to better advantage than it is at present done, and make this large profit they talk so freely about they will be doing a good thing for themselves and for the community likewise. He found, in his present capacity, that he was sometimes a little straightened to find ways of paying the running debts and working expenses out of the receipts. The Westfield disaster alone, outside of the liability for personal damages incurred, cost the company $30,000 in cash. Since he has had charge as receiver he has directed and had everything put in good and safe condition, and was well assured that there is no gold mine in the operation of the concern.

Mr. Meyer is himself a resident of Staten Island, and confesses to having felt the

INCONVENIENCES OF THE FERRY SERVICE,

as at present maintained, and was well aware of the amount of dissatisfaction regarding it. Said he:—"Only a few days ago I was talking with a friend on board one of the boats, and he told me he knew of a man who said the stock was worth fifty cents on the dollar. Now it so happens that being a resident of the island, and desiring to see things prosper about it, I invested in a little of the company's stock and have got it yet, and if there is any man about who is going fifty cents on the dollar I am a seller at once. The fact is the bondholders of this road have been waiting long enough for their money, and, as it is not forthcoming, they want to get out of it. Some of these bonds are held in Europe, and, finding nothing accruing, people are very naturally becoming anxious to get clear of them; and this sale is the result.

Mr. Ruggles, the referee in the action, expressed substantially the same opinion as did other gentlemen connected with the proceeding, and there is very little reason to suppose that the sale is any other than a perfectly legitimate and necessary remedy for the creditors of the company. The

CLAIMS OF THE WESTFIELD SUFFERERS

will be in no wise affected by this sale, as in any event the mortgage bondholders have legally the prior claim to indemnification, resting upon the priority of date of their contract with the company. The victims of the explosion only entered upon the contract which makes the company liable for compensation for their injuries at the time when they paid the proper fare and went on board the ill-fated steamer, whereas the company's contract to pay and redeem these bonds existed years previously. The proceeds of the sale will be paid into Court, over and above the amount necessary to satisfy the liabilities to the bondholders, if there should be any such excess of proceeds. It is, of course, a hard case for the sufferers by that dreadful calamity; but it is, nevertheless, justice, though, from

THE STANDPOINT OF THE MASSES,

it requires more than the average amount of philosophy to become convinced of the fact.

The residents of Staten Island express a general desire to see the Union or some other of the great prompt ferry companies take hold of the Staten Island line, believing that a liberal effort for a few years to accommodate the public will largely increase the population of the island, make it convenient and consequently populous as a place of residence, and as a consequence build up a patronage for the new corporation which in a few years would prove a very profitable investment.

One of the Complaints.

NEW YORK, August 22, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

DEAR SIR—The long pent-up indignation of Staten Islanders at the disregard manifested by the Staten Island Ferry Company for their interests is beginning to give premonitory symptoms of an explosion, *à la* Westfield. It is a crying shame that on Sunday night our (?) last boat leaves for New York at eight o'clock, instead of ten o'clock, as on other evenings, when less needed. Now, what we want to get at is, whether the boats of the above soulless corporation were created for the people or the people for the boats? By publicly answering this question you will enlighten

THANY ANXIOUS INQUIRERS.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Christian Missionary Effort Impeded—The Fervor of the Lady Evangelists Cooling Off—American Naval Cruize—Parliamentary Work—Health Report—The Sugar Crop and Commerce.

HONOLULU, August 1, 1872.

The missionary packet Morning Star left on the 3d of July for the mission station in Micronesia. No new missionary material went forward for the prosecution of the work, the difficulty being to find women who were willing to become wives of the men who were desirous of going out. I can imagine that the lives of these missionaries must be one of self-denial and very monotonous, particularly for the wives. This being away from the busy world for twelve months without even a hint of what may be going on outside of one's coral island is particularly trying at this stage of the world's history.

UNITED STATES NAVAL CRUISE.

The United States ship Narragansett also sailed for a cruise through the groups to the westward and southward on the 6th of July. It is well that the United States government is alive to the necessity of keeping vessels cruising among these islands. A vast deal of information is to be collected that will be very valuable to the merchant marine, while the periodical visits of ships-of-war will give the untutored savage a wholesome regard for the American people and their interests.

HEALTH REPORT.

The smallpox still lingers with us, although its ravages have been kept well under by the prompt and efficient measures of the Board of Health. Thirty-five cases have been reported and isolated. It is now well established that the disease was brought here by the steamer Nebraska, and a suit is now pending in admiralty with a view to make the steamer responsible for the expenses of the Board of Health. The Captain and Surgeon of the ship were before the Custom House and Court authorities with a view to clear the ship; but, unfortunately, evidence is coming in every day which fastens upon the ship the responsibility. The New Zealand authorities are also awaiting her return to libel her for carrying the disease to their ports. Bonds have been given by the steamer's agents here amounting to $10,000, to make good any awards made by our Courts.

PARLIAMENTARY PROGRESS.

The Legislative Assembly was prorogued on the 29th of July, after a session of seventy-five days. His Majesty the King being unwell the Chancellor received a commission authorizing him to dismiss the Assembly. An address was delivered, thanking the members for their Parliamentary attention and care for the rights of the people and the prerogatives of the Crown.

Among the acts passed by this Assembly is one making liquor dealers responsible in damages for injuries inflicted by persons to whom they sell liquor. It is framed after the Ohio law, and has met the approval of the King. A resolution awarding compensation to American shipowners whose vessels brought Hawaiian seamen to this port from the Arctic Ocean after the disaster of 1871 has also passed. Fifty cents a day is to be allowed for each person for every day they were on board of the rescuing vessel. This is not quite so liberal as the United States were to Hawaiian shipowners for the rescue of American seamen, but it is a just and proper allowance.

The Appropriation bill for expenses for the coming two years foots up $1,130,244, or about three hundred thousand dollars over the estimated revenue for the same period. To make good the deficiency an act was passed authorizing a loan of $250,000. This is the commencement of a debt that will eventually place the kingdom at the mercy of its bondholders.

CROPS AND TRADE.

The sugar crop is not up to expectations, and in fact not up to the figures of last year, if, indeed, of the year before. This is to be accounted for by the long drought in the opening months of the year. Trade is below par; very few goods being disposed of, even through the auction rooms, in former years a never-failing method of raising funds in a dull market.

NEW YORK CITY.

The Free Labor Bureau procured situations for 198 males and 693 females this week.

During the past week there were 788 deaths, 440 births, 146 marriages and 36 stillbirths.

The number of arrests by the police during the week ending yesterday was 1,943. The number of police lodgers during the week was 1,479.

Corner Schirmer will to-day hold an inquest on the body of Margaret M. Kimball, a little girl, five years old, who was drowned at the foot of 181st street, North River, by falling overboard from the deck of a gravel scow.

E. J. Hall, chief clerk of the Ordinance Bureau, reports for the week ending yesterday 230 complaints received for violation of corporation ordinances, which were referred to the proper departments for remedy.

During the week ending yesterday Marshal Hart, of the Mayor's Office, issued the following licenses:—Carts and cartmen, 17; coaches, 15; express, 4; venders, 41; stage coaches, 60; porter, 1; pawnbroker, 1; junkshops, 4; second hand dealer, 1; drivers, 132. Total licenses issued, 276.

There was brought to the Morgue last night from the foot of Twenty-first street, East River, the body of an unknown man, age about thirty years, height five feet six inches, brown hair. He had on a white cotton shirt, slate-colored corded pants and heavy boots. The body was too much decomposed to be placed in the Morgue.

The remains of an infant so far advanced in decomposition that the sex could not be ascertained, were found in the basement of the unoccupied house No. 25 Commerce street, owned by Mr. William S. Waterman. The body was sent to the Morgue and Coroner Schirmer notified. Nothing could be learned concerning the parentage of the child.

Fire Marshal McSpedon reports twenty-two fires for the week ending August 24, at noon. The estimated loss is $14,160; amount of insurance, $66,800. The causes of the several fires were as follows:—Carelessness of occupants and employés, 5; children playing with matches, 1; foul chimneys, 2; gaslight set fire to window curtains, 1; gasoline lamp, explosion of, 1; gaspipe, crack in, 1; grease falling into fire, 1; kerosene lamps, explosion of, 7; kerosene lamps, upsetting of, 1; malicious mischief, 1; overheated stove, 1. Total, 22.

THE FRIGATE NUMANCIA.

Nothing further has been developed in relation to the grounding of the Spanish frigate Numancia in the Lower Bay, as the Coast Survey steamer which is to convey Professor Mitchell to her anchorage has not yet gone down the bay. Professor Mitchell will start early on Monday morning, and expects to be able to make his report bo Tuesday afternoon, or perhaps Wednesday morning.

FATALITIES IN WESTCHESTER.

At Yonkers, Westchester county, yesterday, Coroner Smith held an inquest on the remains of Mrs. Sophia Davis, an elderly lady, whose death was occasioned by falling into a well on the premises of her son-in-law, with whom she resided in Palisade avenue. It seems that the deceased had only been absent from the house a few minutes, when she was missed by her relatives, who, on looking through the grounds, found that she had fallen into an imperfectly guarded well. When taken out life was found to be extinct. A verdict was rendered accordingly. Deceased was nearly ninety years old.

The same official also held an inquest at Sing Sing on the body of a colored man named Hiram Ransom, who was accidentally drowned on Friday in a mill pond at Brandreth's Bridge. Deceased was engaged pulling out some old timbers which had fallen from the bridge, when he lost his balance, and, failing head foremost, stuck fast in the mud at the bottom of the pond. When extricated he was a corpse.

On Friday the mutilated remains of an unknown man, dressed in the garb of a laborer, were found on the Hudson River Railroad, near Peckskill, having evidently been run over by a train during the previous night. Nothing was found on the body which could lead to its identity. Coroner Smith held an inquest, which resulted in a verdict of accidental death being rendered.

GALLANT TOM WILLIAMS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I witnessed last evening one of the most gallant actions I have seen for some time, the more so as the principal actor was a young gentleman of about eighteen years old. There were a carriage and a pair of horses standing a little way up Bond street from Broadway, with one occupant (a lady), and no driver in attendance, when an alarm of fire was sounded. On the approach of a fire engine the horses started at full speed for Broadway, and, before I could understand what was the matter, a young gentleman, seeing the danger of horses, carriage and occupant, rushed to the rescue of the fair individual and succeeded in stopping the horses after one and himself had fallen. The coachman then came up and hurriedly drove off, and no one as much as turned round to thank this gallant fellow. The probabilities are that both horses and occupant would have been killed. On some gentleman inquiring his name, &c., he said, "No more, sir, but Tom Williams, of Staten Island, at your service."

AUGUST 24, 1872. AN EYE WITNESS.

LONG BRANCH.

THE GAY SEASON AT ITS HEIGHT.

How the Belles of the Season While Away the Time—Match-Making Mammas and Marriageable Daughters—Scenes in the Hotels, on the Beach and in the Water—Stampede of the Politicians—Gossip About the President.

LONG BRANCH, August 24, 1872.

Though the season at Long Branch is now far advanced and the close of the heated term rapidly approaching, there is as yet no visible diminution in the number of aristocratic visitors who are flocking to this beautiful seaside resort. Notwithstanding the counter attractions of Saratoga and its springs and Newport, which is supposed to be the favorite Summer home of the *élite*, the Branch still maintains the reputation of being at once the most fashionable and the most cosmopolitan of the watering places of the Continent. There are many reasons why this should be so. The near proximity of its situation to the Empire City and Philadelphia, its incomparable surf, its long-established reputation, and the fact that the President and head of the nation lives here, as the great lion of the place, all constitute claims to public favor which no other watering place possesses.

On arriving at the railroad depot, when you take your first look at the Branch you would, in the first instance, be likely to be disappointed with the view. A long row of frame cottages, fronting upon the sandy shore, upon which the waves eternally beat, with here and there the flagstaff of a hotel flowing to the breeze, would lead you to believe that you had got into a straggling country village. On a nearer approach all such ideas will be agreeably dispelled. The cottages assume a gayer appearance, the lawns fronting the ocean present a more charming aspect, and the evidences of fashionable society, in the shape of aristocratic carriages, which momentarily dash by filled with richly dressed ladies, will force you to retract your first hastily formed impression. The numerous great hotels and boarding houses swarm with life, the surf is crowded with bathers the lawn with spectators, and the Summer houses with lovers, and on every side the evidences of life and fun and enjoyment are visible.

At the commencement of the present season croakers predicted that the Branch would lose caste, and that the attendance would greatly fall off. The reverse has been the case. Long Branch has never had a more successful Summer; the leading hotels have, in many instances, been unable to accommodate their guests, so great has been the rush, and every cottage and boarding house which had room to spare has been filled to overflowing. The visitors have come from every part of the Union—North, South, East and West—the Branch in particular seeming to be to the Southern people what Paris is to Americans in general. Dark-eyed haughty belles, stately dowagers and knightly gentlemen, the representatives of a cause that is lost and a chivalry that is decaying, meet in bonds of amity and peace with their ancient enemies; the Louisianian, the Carolinian and the Yankee cordially unite in "shaking hands across the bloody chasm," and in a spirit of mutual forbearance and forgiveness drown all bitter memories of the past in the happiness and enjoyment of the present. Prominent among the representatives of Southern wealth and fashion have been the visitors from Texas—splendid-looking fellows, with hardy look, eagle eye and manly form—polished gentlemen, though exposed to ordeals in their wild frontier State which would draw the gentility and good breeding out of most men of an ordinary mould. They are decided favorites with the young ladies of the romantic school, and many a sly flirtation takes place in the moonlight under the verandah or along the beach, in which they figure as principals and in which muslin and broadcloth happily mingle together.

One great advantage which a watering place possesses over a city is the habit it teaches lazy people of rising early. Those who will tear themselves from their beds about sunrise will be amply rewarded for the sacrifice. At that time the air is deliciously cool, the dew of the night still lies upon the grass, and the view seawards, as the rising sun tints the waves with all the colors of the rainbow, is lovely in the extreme. The white masts of the schooners stand out in the imperfect light like sentinels of the sea, while every now and then a pleasure boat, filled with a group of early risers, will dart out to inhale the invigorating breezes of Old Ocean. This is the hour *par excellence* for a delightful bath—the water is of the proper temperature, the waves are neither too high nor too low, and the cool wind of the morning is an admirable bracer for the balance of the day. Very few stir abroad at this early hour, but by six o'clock groups begin to pour towards the beach, the ladies in thin costume of simple white, looking perfectly bewitching, a fact of which their attendant cavaliers seem to be fully aware. In a few minutes the ladies reach the bathing boxes, and after an interval emerge completely metamorphosed. Part of the luxurious heads of hair have for the time been carefully laid aside; the balance has been gathered into a tight knot; the little bare feet are encased in tiny slippers, and a bathing costume is loosely drawn around the form,

Leaving every beauty free
To sink or swell as Heaven pleases.

An hour's tossing in the waves gives everyone a splendid appetite for breakfast, and on the return to the hotel the morning meal is taken with a zest to which the city belle while in the city is an entire stranger.

The hour between bathing and dinner is the most dreary part of the day, and the worst qualities of human nature develop themselves in the interval. It is too hot to boat, too hot to ride, the children are peevish and their mammas unusually cross; servants are obnoxious, hotel clerks ill-tempered and colored waiters overbearing. There is nothing left for the women to do but discuss the fashions, and the dresses of rivals are criticised with savage severity, while the sterner part of the population crowd the bar-rooms and discuss the merits of Grant and Greeley with a degree of spirit which, under other circumstances, would seem wholly unnecessary. The consumption of brandy punches, sherry cobblers and mint julips is enormous, and the bartender standing out a picture of happiness in the midst of the surrounding misery. At the risk of being slighted by their beaux, fashionable young ladies will appear in the plainest *dishabille*, the quantity of muslin dresses they spoil in a day being enough to make the fortune of the Long Branch laundresses. Nobby young men, who are the very glass of fashion and the mould of form, in the evening lazily recline upon lounges, endeavoring to smoke cigarettes; but the effort is too much. The cigarettes are thrown away, and they look the very picture of helpless misery.

At four o'clock matters begin to wake up a little, the ladies recover their temper and hurry off to dress for the early dinner, the gents throw off their lethargy and exchange their linen suits for costumes of a more conventional gentility, the air is becoming gradually cooler and life becomes much more enjoyable. Full dress is not much affected at the hotels at the Branch, but now and then a fashionable belle who cannot consent to conceal the glowing beauties of her form will appear in all the unadorned beauty of low neck and short sleeves, the observed of all observers. A dining room at the West End or the Ocean House is an interesting study. Here may be seen every type of beauty and ugliness—the "fair, the dark, and the soft-eyed blonde, "the fair, the dark, the stout, the tall"—young girls just on the verge of womanhood and young ladies who cling desperately to a girlhood which is rapidly passing away. In looking over the dining room at the West End Hotel yesterday I saw many such, the two kind being frequently members of the same family. The elder sister, for instance, is most likely to look with envy upon the younger, whose charms are just in the bud, and recalls with a pang of bitter regret the days when she, too, was young and beautiful. Here may be seen a widow lady and her three marriageable daughters, who should have long since been matrons, but who still believe in the potency of their charms, and look out for the coming man with more money than brains, who will rescue them from a life of bitter humiliation and constant misery. They have haunted the various watering places for years, but he has not come yet. Sometimes a golden chance is thrown in their way, but a younger and fairer rival carries off the prize from under their very eyes, and the hopes which are fondly raised are suddenly dashed to the ground. They still laugh and chat gaily as of yore, but a chilling gathers about the heart when the thought comes on that, neither cosmetics, false hair nor false teeth will be able to long stem off the rigors of approaching age. There are many of these Dairymple girls in the world. They have come to be inseparable from watering places, and it is sad to witness how many natures have been hopelessly soured, who if they had worked out their manifest destiny would have made loving wives and happy mothers.

At five o'clock life at the Branch is again in full blast. Groups gather upon the piazzas of the cottages and hotels to look out for the last arrivals by the evening train, the leading belles, queens of beauty and of fashion, anxiously waiting to see will some new star come upon the scene to supplant them, the ladies, who want to get married, wondering will fate direct the wandering steps of some unhappy victim who might prove an eligible match to their vicinity. The omnibuses roll up, empty their loads, and everything is quiet again, save when the sound of happy greeting and smothered kisses is heard from lovers who have been separated from each other for weeks. The beach again becomes crowded as the shades of evening begin to fall, and as if by mutual arrangement, it is discovered that it is not good for man (or woman either) to be alone, and parties of two can be seen promenading far into the night. The amount of flirtation carried on is incredible, and while some of the love passages end just where they began, others bear better fruit, and the courtship of the watering-place in the Summer ripens into an engagement in the Autumn and a marriage in the Winter. In the spacious parlors of the West End, and on the verandah, those who do not care to roam by the "sad sea waves" form themselves into groups.

Soft eyes looked love to eyes that spake again,

and song and story while away the long Summer evening. The gentlemen who do not care for ladies' society stroll across to John Chamberlain's luxurious club house whose doors are "ever open to the stranger," and over cold chicken and champagne discuss the forthcoming races, the sport at Saratoga, the beauties at the Branch and other kindred topics which fast young men usually indulge in.

By midnight most people have retired to bed; those who are fortunate enough to have engaged rooms early being well accommodated, while the unfortunate wights who arrived late have to content themselves with cells large enough to hold a small bed, in which you sit and use your washstand as a writing desk. Such is a day's life at the Branch, and it is the same at all other great watering places.

The presence of General Grant is the great magnet of attraction for most people, and no day passes but he has crowds of callers. He has the reputation of being a good listener, and he must be possessed of considerable patience to give an ear to all who wish to talk to him. He has won golden opinions from the pious at the Ocean Grove Camp Meeting, and it is not too much to say that his visit to the tents of the godly has secured the Methodist vote beyond the shadow of a doubt. He will remain here until the close of the season, and will then return to his arduous duties in Washington, which he is to perform for four years longer, if Greeley does not relieve him of the task.

Very few political celebrities remain here now; they have all departed, and others will soon follow them. In a few weeks the Branch will be desolate, the corridors of the hotels will be deserted, the aristocratic turnouts will have disappeared, and the gay crowd who have made the Branch attractive and lively

Will fold their tents, like the Arabs,
And silently steal away.

FORGERY IN JERSEY CITY.

A man giving the name of Roger E. Boyle was arrested in Jersey City yesterday on the charge of presenting a check of $400 for payment on the Hudson County Bank, which was drawn by D. W. Oliver, of Bayonne, and endorsed by Mr. B. F. Woolsey. The teller suspecting a fraud refused to pay the amount and the stranger was arrested. It was then discovered that the signature was a forgery. The accused is a respectable looking man, but his conduct was so strange that there are grave doubts of his sanity. He is a native of England, and resides in Bayonne. A card found on his person bore the name of a nymph in Greene street, New York.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

CAGLIERISI—COTTLE.—On Thursday, August 22, 1872, at the residence of Dr. Hubbell, South Washington square, by the Rev. W. P. Abbott, CHARLES F. C. CAGLIERISI, of New York, to Miss L. AUGUSTA COTTLE, of Boston.

Boston papers please copy.

GORMAN—McGOEY.—On Thursday, August 8, at St. Gabriel's church, by the Rev. Father Clowery, JAMES GORMAN to ELLEN McGOEY. No cards.

FLANAGAN—DUNLAP.—In New York, on Monday, August 12, by Rev. B. B. Leacock, JEREMIAH FLANAGAN to MARY E. DUNLAP, both of this city.

Died.

BAILEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, August 22, 1872, LAURA, the beloved and only daughter of Maria L. and the late Thomas T. Bailey, aged 21 years, 6 months and 5 days.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, from the Fleet street Methodist Episcopal church, at one o'clock.

BARCLAY.—Drowned, at Belleville, N. J., on Thursday, August 22, 1872, JOHN, eldest son of Samuel and Ann Eliza Barclay, aged 10 years, 11 months and 19 days.

Funeral will take place this (Sunday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 222 Ninth avenue; thence to New York Bay Cemetery.

BARKER.—On Friday, August 23, THOMAS BARKER, in the 87th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, August 25, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 55 Lexington avenue.

BEACH.—At Bridgeport, Conn., on Friday, August 23, HATTIE, youngest daughter of George J. and Adeline A. Beach, aged 5 years.

BENNETT.—On Friday, August 23, 1872, KATE, beloved wife of Martin Bennett, in the 37th year of her age, a native of the parish of Lusmagh, Kings county, Ireland.

The friends, and those of her brothers, Timothy and Patrick Killeen, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, August 25, at half-past one o'clock P. M., from her late residence, 409 East Nineteenth street.

BREEN.—On Saturday morning, August 24, ELLEN, the beloved wife of John Breen, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sisters, Catharine and Julia Burke, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, the 26th inst., from St. Gabriel's church, East Thirty-seventh street, at ten o'clock A. M.

BROWN.—At Williamsburg, on Friday, August 23, LOUISE TAYLOR, wife of Edward H. C. Brown.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from 216 Third street, this day (Sunday), at two o'clock P. M.

BRUSNAHAN.—On Saturday morning, August 24, EUGENE A., son of John and Mary Brusnahan, aged 5 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from 107 East Broadway, this (Sunday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

BYRNES.—At Harlem, on Thursday, August 22, PATRICK BYRNES, aged 38 years, a native of county Carlow, Ireland.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, 1,986 Third avenue, on Sunday, August 25, at one o'clock. The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend.

CALLOWAY.—In Tamaqua, Pa., on Sunday, August 11, after a lingering illness, JAMES CALLOWAY, in the 66th year of his age.

CARROLL.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, August 22, ALICE, wife of Cosmas Carroll.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Paul's church, corner of Court and Congress streets, on Monday, August 26, at ten o'clock A. M.

CASSADY.—On Saturday, August 24, JAMES L., infant son of James and Mary Cassady, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, 468 Fourth avenue, on Sunday, 25th inst. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

CLARKE.—On Saturday, August 24, WILLIAM JOSEPH, youngest son of Matthew P. and Margaret J. Clarke, aged 1 year, 7 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, 430 Cherry street, on Monday, at two o'clock P. M.

CRAIG.—On Friday, August 23, JOSEPH A. CRAIG, aged 59 years and 3 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 673 Eleventh avenue, to-day (Sunday), August 25, at one o'clock P. M.

CRIMMENS.—On Thursday, August 22, JOHANNAH, the wife of James Crimmens, of Newtown, parish of Shandrum, county Cork.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 83 Pike street, to-day (Sunday), August 25, at one o'clock.

CURRAN.—On Friday, August 23, FRANCIS CURRAN, a native of county Tyrone, Ireland, aged 48 years.

His relatives and friends, also those of his brother, Hugh, and of his brother-in-law, Charles McEntee, are requested to attend his funeral, on Monday, August 26, at one o'clock P. M., from his late residence, 448 West Twenty-eighth street.

CUTER.—On Friday, August 23, J. CUTER, of county of Waterford, Ireland, aged 36 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 553 West Twenty-sixth street, to-day (Sunday), at one P. M.

DERHAM.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Saturday, August 24, MICHAEL J. DERHAM, aged 63 years.

Funeral at three o'clock from his late residence, 990 Pacific street. All friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Galway (Ireland) and San Francisco papers please copy.

DISBROW.—At Brooklyn, N. Y.,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

A Steadier but Moderately Active Money Market.

The Rate on Call Just Four Per Cent.

The Bank Statement Unfavorable on a Strict Analysis.

Its Features Capable of Better Interpretation.

A RATTLING DECLINE IN GOLD.

THE PRICE "OFF" TO 112 5-8.

Progress of the Speculative "Swinging Around the Circle."

Further Proselytism in the Gold Room.

Rapid Advance and Active Movement in Foreign Exchange.

Stocks Dull and Firm---Erie Unsettled and Weak.

THE IMPORTS OF THE WEEK.

WALL STREET,
SATURDAY, August 24—6 P. M.

On 'Change to-day wheat was firm and flour steady. The cotton market was quiet and unchanged.

THE COTTON MOVEMENT.

The receipts of cotton at all the ports for the week were 3,228 bales, against 2,472 bales the previous week. The total receipts since September 1, 1871, are 2,716,696 bales, against 4,002,461 bales for the corresponding period of previous year, showing a decrease in the present crop of 1,285,765 bales. The exports from all the ports for the week were 5,570 bales, against 14,888 bales at same date last year. The total exports for the expired portion of the cotton year are 1,984,439 bales, against 3,152,538 bales for the same time last year. The stock at all the ports is 57,273 bales, against 105,829 bales for the same date in 1871.

THE IMPORTS OF THE WEEK.

The total imports at this port during the past week were $8,162,526, representing $4,140,711 of dry goods and $5,021,815 of general merchandise.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the associated banks is quite unfavorable, owing to an impairment of the surplus reserve to the extent of about a million and a half of dollars. The heavy movement of currency to the West in connection with the Chicago wheat "corner," and the natural demand for money at this season in the rural districts are reflected in a reduction of over nine millions in the deposits. As the loss in legal tenders is only about a million and a half, and the contraction in loans about three and a quarter millions, the difference must have been shipped in national bank notes. A decrease in specie of two millions is a relic of the futile "bull" speculation in gold when the cliques were holding the coin off the market. The gold which they have since returned to the banks makes little or no show in the present week's averages, but will appear in all its volume next week, doubtless. Hence the specie average is a rising average, and the banks are really stronger than the analysis of their statement makes them out to be, especially as the movement of currency has greatly abated with the fall in the price of wheat. It was the greater consideration paid to these latter facts rather than to the absolute statement itself that explains the firmness of the stock market after so bad an exhibit. Indeed, with the fall in the price of wheat and with the great accumulation of grain in Chicago, it would not be surprising if the further movement of money, at least in an active degree, should be deferred until much later in the season, or until the farmers have got accustomed to the lower prices prevalent since the failure of the wheat "corner." The statement compares with its predecessor as follows:

	August 17.	August 24.
Loans	$256,804,900	$260,428,600
Specie	20,399,300	18,207,200
Circulation	27,290,600	27,371,700
Deposits	238,787,600	226,449,300
Legal tenders	52,553,400	50,869,000

—The changes being in detail as follows:—

Decrease in loans	$3,374,200
Decrease in specie	2,192,100
Increase in circulation	81,100
Decrease in deposits	9,308,300
Decrease in legal tenders	1,664,400

An analysis of the above figures shows that the banks now hold as surplus reserve $5,620,950—a decrease for the week of $1,549,700.

DECLINE IN GOLD—113⅛ a 112¾.

The reversal of the speculative sentiment of the Gold Room was still more conspicuous to-day, and the conversion of "bulls" to "bears" went on so rapidly that the price declined from 113⅛ to 112¾. The closing dealings were at 112¾. The course of the market is shown in the table:—

10 A. M.	113⅜	12 M.	113
10:08 A. M.	113⅜	1 P. M.	112⅞
10:09 A. M.	113⅜	2 P. M.	112⅞
10:54 A. M.	113⅜	2:14 P. M.	112¾
11 A. M.	113	3 P. M.	112¾
11:02 A. M.	113¾	4 P. M.	112¾ a 113⅛
11:08 A. M.	112¾		

In the gold loan market the rates ranged from 2 to 4 per cent for carrying. The operations of the Gold Exchange Bank were as follows:—

Gold cleared	$74,763,000
Gold balances	2,909,555
Currency balances	3,243,392

SPECIE MOVEMENTS.

The exports of specie from this port during the past week and since the beginning of the year have been as follows:—

Total for the week	$374,190
Previously reported	55,737,490
Total since January 1, 1872	$56,091,680
Same time 1871	53,309,341
Same time 1870	44,193,518
Same time 1869	52,455,019
Same time 1868	64,220,090

THE CITY BANK STOCKS.

The following were the bids for the city bank shares:—Manhattan, 150; Merchants', 115¼; Mechanics', 133; City, 255; Phenix, 101; Tradesmen's, 98; Gallatin National, 118; Seventh Ward, 100¼; State of New York, 111; Mercantile, 130; American Exchange, 115; Chatham, 150; Bank of the Republic, 113; Bank of North America, 102; Hanover, 100; Irving, 126; East River, 112; Nassau, 107; Continental, 91½; St. Nicholas, 115; Commonwealth, 86; Park, 150; Manufacturers and Merchants', 100; New York National Exchange, 97; Central National, 100; Fourth National, 111½; Ninth National, 110; Tenth National, 80; Oriental, 170; Bankers and Brokers' Association, 90; German-American, 103.

THE RAILROAD BONDS.

The following were the bids for the railroad bonds:—

Erie 7's, 3d m, '83	96	Tol & Wab cons con	89¼
Erie 7's, 4th m, '80	95¾	Gt West 1st m, '88	98
Erie 7's, 5th m, '85	94	Gt West 2d m, '90	90
Long Dock bonds	91½	Quincy & Tol 1st, 1890	93
Int N Y & E 1st m, 7's	95¾	Gal & Chic extended	100
Harlem 7's 1st m	101¾	Mor & Essex 1st m	103
8th Cen 1st m 8's, '82	115¾	New Jersey Cent, 2d m	92¾
Cly, P & A new bds	96¾	Pitts, F W & Chic 2d m	99¾
Ist & Erie new bds	96	Clev & Pitts 2d m	101
Lake Shore, c t bds	99	Clev & Pitts 3d m	99
Lake Shore, con	100	Clev & Pitts 4th m	94
S. RR 7's, guar by Mo.	95¾	Chic & Alt 1 f	109

Chic & Alt 1st m	104		
Ohio & Miss con s f	91½		
Ohio & Miss 2d m, con	37		
Mil & St Paul 7's, gold	94½		
Mil & St Paul 1st m	91		
Mil & St Paul, Iowa div	87¾		
Mil & St Paul 2d m	83¾		
Col, Chic & Ind C 1st m	92		
Col, Chic & Ind C 2d m	70		
Tol, Peo & W, E D	94		
Tol, P & W con 7's	88		
N York & N Haven 6's	98		
Best, Ii & Erie 1st m	40		
Best, Ii & Erie g'd	56		

GOVERNMENTS LOWER.

The decline in gold wrought a corresponding decline in government bonds, which went off to the lowest figures recorded since last Spring. The market was dull at the decline and closed as follows:—United States currency sixes, 112¾ a 113; do. do. sixes, 1881, registered, 114¼ a 115; do. do., coupon, 116¾ a 116⅞; do. five-twenties, registered, May and November, 114¾ a 114⅞; do. do., 1862, coupon, do., 114¾ a 114⅞; do. do., 1864, do., do., 114¾ a 114⅞; do. do., 1865, do., do., 115 a 115⅛; do. do., registered, January and July, 113¾ a 114; do. do., 1865, coupon, do., 113¼ a 113⅝; do. do., 1867, do., do., 114½ a 114¾; do. do., 1868, do., do., 113⅞ a 114⅛; do. ten-forties, registered, 108¾ a 109; do. do., coupon, 111¾ a 111⅞; do. fives of 1881, registered, 111¾ a 112⅛; do. do. do., coupon, 111¾ a 112¾.

MONEY 3 A 5 PER CENT.

The bank statement induced at first a firmer feeling in money as contrasted with the close last evening, and the earlier business of the afternoon was on the basis of 4 a 5 per cent. But a better supply was developed as the afternoon wore on, and transactions occurred at as low as 3 per cent. It would be fairest, however, to quote money as worth just about 4 per cent on call and in good demand. Paper was unchanged at 8 per cent discount for prime names.

ADVANCE IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The decline in gold induced a heavy demand for bills on Europe, and the Exchange place brokers had an unusually lively Saturday of it. In addition to new business there were a good many orders standing on the books, which came within the possibility of execution by the sudden fall in gold. The advance in rates was fully one quarter per cent and sales were reported at a further advance. The market left off strong on the basis of 109 a 109¼ for prime bankers' sixty day sterling and 109¾ a 109⅞ for sight bills.

STOCKS STEADY, DULL AND FIRM.

The stock market was better to the extent of an average of just about a quarter per cent, taking the general list, but quiet and dull. Erie was unsettled and weak in sympathy with the London market. The first sales were at 48, whence a slow decline to 46 ensued, the stock rallying to 46¾ temporarily, but closing finally at 46½.

The Southern State bonds were neglected. Tennessees were steadier and new South Carolinas weak and ½ per cent lower.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES.

The following table shows the highest and lowest prices of the principal stocks during the day:—

	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	97⅜	97⅛
Erie	48	46
Lake Shore	89¾	89½
Wabash	74½	74⅛
Northwestern	73¾	73¾
Rock Island	113	109¾
St. Paul	54¾	54¼
St. Paul pref	75¾	75½
Ohio and Mississippi	43	42½
Union Pacific	35¾	35
C., C. and I. C.	34	33¾
Western Union Telegraph	72	71½
Pacific Mail	73¾	73¾

SALES AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Saturday, August 24—10:15 A. M.

$1000 US 6's, '81, c	116⅞	$3000 US 5-20, c, '65	115¼
2000 US 5-20, c, '65	115⅞	3500 US 5-20, c, '68	114⅝
5000 US 5-20, c, '65	115⅝	1000 US 5's, '81, c	112¼

10 A. M.—Before Call.

200 shs West Un Tel	71⅞	200 shs Erie RR	47
300 do	71⅝	100 L S & M S RR	89¾
100 Pac M SS Co	73¾	100 do	89¾
400 do	73¾	200 do	89⅜
300 do	73¾	1200 do	89¼
100 do	73⅝	1000 Un Pac RR	35⅞
200 N Y C & H R	97¾	900 do	35⅝
800 Erie RR	48	100 do	35⅞
200 do	47⅞	100 do	35¾
200 do	47⅞	100 Panama RR	133
300 do	47⅞	C & N W RR	73¼
100 do	47⅝	100 do	73⅛
200 do	47⅝	100 do	73⅜
200 do	47⅝	300 do	73⅝
400 do	47⅝	300 do	73⅞
300 do	47⅝	200 do	73¾
1700 do	47⅝	100 Chic & R I RR	106½
100 do	47⅝	100 Ohio & Miss RR	43
300 do	47⅝	100 do	42⅝
400 do	47⅝	1100 do	34
200 do	47⅝	100 do	34
100 do	47⅝	300 do	33¾
500 do	47⅝		

First Board—10:30 A. M.

$2000 Tenn 6's, old	73¾	17 shs L S & M S	89¾
$4000 do	74	300 do	89¾
2000 Tenn 6's, new	73¾	100 do	89¾
1000 do	73¾	700 do	89¾
10000 do	74	100 do	89¾
1000 Missouri 6's	98½	200 do	89¾
7000 S C 6's, n, J & J	20½	100 do	89½
5000 S C 6's, n, A & O	20½	1200 Erie RR	46⅞
1000 N Y C 7's, '76	101	300 do	47
1000 L Shore con r	100¾	200 do	47⅛
500 do	100¾	400 do	47¼
5000 Un Pac 10's, inc	86¾	200 do	46¾
2000 U Pac 7's l g b	89¾	500 do	46¾
4000 T & W 1st, Sd div	89	100 do	46¾
1000 Cen Pac gold b	101¾	100 do	46¾
2000 Mor & Ess 1st m	103	200 do	46¾
2000 do	102¾	300 do	46¾
1000 do	102¾	700 do	46¾
1000 Tol & Wab 2d m	93¾	200 do	46¾
1000 Chic & Alt s f bds	103¾	600 do	46¾
1000 N J Cen 2d m	99¾	100 do	46¾
1000 M & St P, Dodd	89	6 Mich Cen RR	86
2000 C, C & I C 2d m	76¾	37 Panama RR	132½
2000 M & St P, Iodiv	88	12 C & Pitts RR, gtd	93¾
5 shs Elk Horn Coal	115	100 C & R W RR b c 15	73¾
10 Am Ex Bank	115	100 do	73¾
800 West Un Tel	71⅝	100 do	73¾
100 do	71⅝	100 D, Lack & W RR	115¾
100 do	71⅝	50 Un Pac RR	35⅜
700 do	71⅞	500 do	35⅜
30 Adams Ex Co	96¾	200 C & I RR	109⅞
5 D & H Canal	119¾	100 do	109⅞
100 do	119¾	100 do	109⅞
100 Pac M SS Co	73¾	500 do	109⅞
100 do	73¾	400 do	109⅞
100 do	73¾	400 do	109⅞
700 do	73¾	100 Han & St Jo RR	35
100 do	73¾	150 Dub & Sioux City	70
100 do	73¾	200 Chic & R I RR	107
100 do	73¾	300 T, W & W RR b c	74⅜
100 do	73¾	100 Ohio & M RR b c	43⅜
100 do	73¾	600 do	43⅜
400 do	73¾	200 do	43⅜
200 N Y C & H R b c	97¾	200 M, K & T RR pr	42
200 do b c	97¾	200 C, C & I C RR b c	33¾
100 Harlem RR	115¾		

12:30 P. M.—Before Call.

100 shs Con Coal of Md	41¾	500 shs Erie RR	46¾
200 West Un Tel	71⅞	1000 do	46¾
80 N Y C & H R RR	97¾	200 Un Pac RR	35
100 Pac M SS Co	73¾	300 do	35
100 do	73¾	200 Panama RR	132½
100 do	73¾	1000 C & N W RR	73¾
200 L S & M S RR	89¾	100 C & I C RR	109⅞
200 Erie RR	46¾	500 Ohio & Miss RR	42¾
800 do	46¾	700 do	42¾
600 do	46¾	200 C, C & I C RR	33¾
600 do	46¾	800 do	33¾
100 do	46¾	500 do	33¾
500 do	46¾		

Second Board—1 P. M.

400 shs West Un Tel	71⅞	400 shs L S & M S RR	89¾
600 do	71⅜	100 do	89¾
100 do	71⅜	100 Panama RR	132½
100 do	71⅞	800 Un Pac RR	35⅜
160 N Y C & H R RR	97¾	100 do	35⅜
100 do	98	100 do	35¾
200 do b c	97¾	24 C, C & I C RR	109⅞
800 do	97¾	500 Chic & N W RR	73¾
200 do	97¾	100 do	73¾
200 do	97¾	100 do	73¾
20 Am M U Ex Co	72	25 C & R I RR	110
100 do	72	100 do	110
300 Pac M SS Co	73¾	200 Mil & St P pf	75¾
300 do	73¾	100 T, W & W RR	74¾
400 Erie RR	46¾	100 Del, Lack & W RR	115¾
1500 do	46¾	100 Ohio & Miss RR	42¾
100 do	46¾	100 do	43
300 do	46¾	100 C, C & I C RR	33¾
200 do	46¾	100 do	33¾
400 do	46¾	400 do	33¾
100 L S & M S RR	89¾		

CLOSING PRICES—3 O'CLOCK P. M.

Western Union	71⅝ a 72	Rock Island	109⅞ a 110
Quicksilver	41 a 42	St Paul	54 a 54⅛
Pacific Mail	73¾ a 73⅞	St Paul pf	75¾ a 76
N Y Central	97¼ a 97⅜	Wabash	74⅛ a 74¼
Erie	46⅝ a 46⅞	Ohio & Miss	42⅝ a 42⅞
Lake Shore	89¼ a 89½	Han & St Jo	35 a 36
Union Pacific	35⅛ a 35⅜	C, C & I C	33¾ a 34
Northwestern	73¾ a 74		
N J Central	106¾ a 107		

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, August 24—1:30 P. M.—Consols closed unchanged. American securities quiet and steady. Consols opened at 92⅞ for both money and the account. United States five-twenty bonds, 1862's, 92⅝; 1865's, old, 93; 1867's, 92¾; ten-forties, 88.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 24—1:30 P. M.—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,500 for speculation and export. The shipments of cotton from Bombay to the 22d inst., since the last report, have been 20,000 bales. The opening was quiet and steady; middling uplands, 9½d. a 10d.; middling Orleans, 10½d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 24—1:30 P. M.—The market is quiet. Corn, 27s. 3d. per quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, August 24—30 P. M.—Cheese, 61s. per cwt. for American.

FINANCIAL.

ASSESSMENT.—GOULD & CURRY MINING COMPANY.—$15 (c) delinquent September 12; sale October 2. Payment may be made at Agency, Bank of California. LEES & WALLER, 53 Pine street.

A —TRUST MONEY TO LOAN AND BUY FIRST-CLASS mortgages on city real estate, in sums to suit, without bonus. Address COUNSELLOR, box 2,681 New York Post office.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE AND Endowment Insurance Policies; also on Bonds and Mortgages; insurances of all kinds effected with best companies. J. G. HARBRICH & CO., 119 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST CLASS RAILROAD BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the Leavenworth, Atchison and Northwestern Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven Per Cent Bonds, interest guaranteed by the Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri.

The Bonds are due October 1, 1899; interest payable April 1 and October 1 at the National Bank of Commerce. Whole amount of the loan $500,000.

The road runs from Leavenworth to Atchison, Kansas, 21 155-100 miles, and is leased to the Pacific Railroad of Missouri until December 31, 1889. By the terms of this lease the Leavenworth, Atchison and Northwestern Railroad receives 45 per cent of the gross earnings, but never less than $42,500 per annum. The Pacific Railroad of Missouri agrees to deposit the semi-annual interest on these bonds in the National Bank of Commerce.

The road has been in operation under this lease for the past two years.

We can, therefore, confidently recommend these Bonds as a first class security in every respect, and advise investment in them, as we are enabled to offer them at the low price of 85 and accrued interest.

HALLGARTEN & CO., 28 Broad street.
NORTHRUP & CHICK, No. 6 Wall street.

FIRST CLASS STOCKS AND BONDS,
10 to 15 per cent interest,
At a large reduction below par.
For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Bankers, Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
43 Pine street, New York.

FOR SALE—$5,000 SEVEN PER CENT FIRST MORTgage Bonds of Hackensack and New York Extension Railroad Company, payable 1890.
MAY & KING, No. 1 New street, corner of Wall.

$10,000—FIVE $2,000—FIRST AND ONLY MORTgages for sale, at a bargain; purchase money Mortgages on property sold within thirty days for $40,000; Long Island. Address RICHARDS, Herald office.

$30,000 WANTED—FOR FIVE YEARS, ON mortgage bearing 10 per cent; Illinois property, worth $20,000; additional security offered if required; principals only treated with.
THOMPSON & MORFORD, 48 Pine street, N. Y.

$175,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on city and Brooklyn Real Estate.
RICHARD V. HARNETT,
111 Broadway, room F, basement.

$200,000 TO LOAN OR BUY MORTGAGES, FOR any desired amount, on Property in New York, Brooklyn, Westchester and New Jersey. Also money without bonus. PAUL P. TODD, 35 Liberty st.

THE JERSEY BIRMINGHAM.

The Industrial Exhibition in Newark an Assumed Success—Slow-Coach Manufacturers—The Machinery Department.

The Newark Industrial Exhibition is now fairly on its legs, and it may even be regarded as an assured success as a show of really creditable home productions. Whether it will prove equally successful in a financial light is still, of course, problematical; though everything goes to show that such will be the result. From the variety and display of goods now on exhibition, saying nothing of more which are to come, it is truth to say that Newark has ample reason to be proud of her industrial superiority over her sister cities in the Union, great or little. Indeed, it is claimed by those who profess to be instructed on the subject that there is no city in the world which could equal, let alone excel, Newark in the number as well as in the quality and finish of the articles displayed. This is saying a great deal; but it is saying no more than the truth if those who profess to be industrial exhibition experts are correct in their statements. Although the exhibition has been opened four full days, the exhibitors have not yet got their goods in position. The display in the main building is very nearly finished, but in the machine department, though much has been done in the last few days and now there is some attraction there, the arrangements will not be completed before the middle of the coming week. In conversation with one of the committee yesterday, the HERALD reporter was informed that manufacturers who before the opening declared the enterprise would be a fizzle and that the idea was bosh are now begging to be admitted into the large family of exhibitors. Others have held back for the very narrow-minded season that their patterns and designs might be stolen by rival tradesmen. The building cost for its improvement and addition about five thousand dollars, considerably less than was anticipated. The value of the goods in the Rink is estimated at about a quarter of a million dollars. One jewelry firm alone exhibits over one hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods. The art gallery forms an amusing side show which it is best not to criticise. Connoisseurs will at least admit that Newark has the ambition, if she has not the talent, to excel in the fine arts as well as in the mechanical arts.

The attendance on Friday evening, thanks to the cool weather, was quite gratifying to the management, as was likewise the case last evening. During the evening a fine brass band played an enjoyable programme. Thus far the number of visitors from cities outside of Newark or States outside of Jersey has been extremely limited. Possibly people are hanging back until the show is entirely complete.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

Wm. Hogan was overcome by the heat in Hudson avenue yesterday and removed to the hospital.

Four hundred and fifty-nine people were taken into custody by the police during the past week.

Tax Collector Burroughs reports having received taxes last week amounting in the aggregate to $43,303 02.

Charles Dugan, residing in Van Brunt street, was overcome with the heat in Clinton avenue yesterday afternoon and removed to the hospital.

Peter McNulty, residing at 369 Hudson avenue, was sunstruck at the corner of Court and State streets yesterday afternoon and taken to the Hospital.

Hugh Maloney, a conductor on the Flatbush avenue car line, was thrown from a car as it was turning the corner at the junction of Fulton and Flatbush avenues yesterday, and severely injured. He was taken to the hospital.

Seven hundred dollars' worth of hams were destroyed by fire yesterday forenoon at the pork packing establishment of Joseph Lockitt & Co., Raymond street, near Myrtle avenue. The fire originated in the smoke house. Fully insured.

A case which promises to be of considerable interest has just appeared in Justice Delmar's Court, in the shape of a warrant issued for the arrest of a liquor dealer named William Nelson. The day before yesterday the warrant was issued in answer to the complaint of Ann Assler, who charges Nelson with having violated section 20 of the Excise law by selling liquor to her husband, who is a habitual drunkard, after she had notified him not to do so.

Mrs. Edward Perry and Mrs. Russel, residing in tenement house, 28 Carroll street, were arraigned yesterday before Justice Delmar, on charge of feloniously assaulting a Mrs. Nagle, whose injuries are of a very serious nature. The parties dwelt beneath the same roof and frequently quarreled because of the taunts which the victim, Nagle, cast at her assailants. Finally, on Friday night the prisoners beat her in a shocking manner, so as to necessitate her removal to hospital. The Court committed them to await the result of the injuries inflicted on Mrs. Nagle. Mrs. Perry is the wife of Edward Perry, the river thief, who shot John Hayes, watchman at Harbeck's stores two years ago. Perry is undergoing imprisonment for life in the Auburn State Prison.

Constable John Adams, of East New York, was examined before Justice Walsh yesterday on a charge of assaulting ex-Justice Seaman. He was fined $50 for the offence. It appears that Mrs. Adams told her husband that the complainant had called her a vile name. This so enraged the constable that he determined to punish the ex-Justice. Accordingly Mr. and Mrs. Adams repaired in consort to the domicile of Mr. Seaman one night after the latter had retired to bed and summoned him to come down stairs into the hallway. As soon as their victim put in an appearance John seized hold of the late wearer of the judicial ermine of East New York and retained a strong grip of his arm while she piled the sharp ends of a heavy English riding whip about His "ex-Honor's" head and shoulders. Mr. Seaman emphatically denied having ever applied the language alleged in speaking of his fair assailant.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before William D. Veeder, Surrogate.

The wills of George Paddon and Edward Cummings, both of the city of Brooklyn, were proved this week.

Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following named deceased persons, viz., Alwine Fuhrer, Thomas McCormick, Thomas Morris, Frederick Stertefeldt, Louisa M. Bryce, Charles Bohomon, known as Charles Alex. Bohonon Purnell, all of the city of Brooklyn.

In the will of Elizabeth Crane presented for probate appears the following legacies:—$400 to the School of the Assumption, corner of York and Pearl streets, $200 to the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum of Brooklyn, $100 to the House of the Good Shepherd, $200 to St. Peter's Hospital, $200 to the Little Sisters of the Poor.

FIRE IN TRENTON.

A fire broke out at an early hour yesterday morning in the extensive lumber yard of Fish & Green, on the bank of the canal, in Trenton. By great exertions on the part of the Fire Department the flames were soon subdued. In the stable where the fire originated were two teams of mules and a horse. Of these one team was burned. The loss is about $2,000; insured for $20,000.

IMMORAL PUBLICATIONS.

Charge of Dealing in Obscene Literature.

Charles Mackay, who has a place of business at 88 Centre street and resides in New Jersey, was brought up yesterday in the United States Court, before Commissioner Osborn, and charged with dealing in obscene books and pictures by sending them through the mail.

General Davies, United States Assistant District Attorney, attended on behalf of the prosecution.

The prisoner, who had only just been arrested, was not represented by counsel.

Commissioner Osborn, addressing the prisoner, said:—You are charged with making use of the United States mails for the transmission of obscene literature.

The Prisoner—I am not guilty.

The Commissioner—Do you want an examination?

The Prisoner—Yes.

The Commissioner—You wish to consult a lawyer?

The Prisoner—I do.

General Davies—I want this man and all others who are charged with a similar offence to be held under $10,000 bail. I regret to say that this species of crime is growing in the city, and I am determined, as far as the law allows me, to repress and punish it to the fullest extent. It is a debasing crime, one for which no punishment is too severe—no bail too heavy. I must ask two good sureties in $10,000.

The prisoner again asserted his innocence of the charge, and was understood to say that the bail was too heavy.

The Commissioner—That is a matter that your lawyer can discuss when the question of bail comes to be argued.

The prisoner seemed disposed to talk much.

The Commissioner—I will hear any statement you desire to make.

The Prisoner—I have been dealing in books at 88 Centre street for seven or eleven years, but I have not dealt in obscene books.

The Commissioner—We have the evidence of a man who has been working up this case for some time; and the evidence which he has furnished, and upon which we think we can rely, goes to fasten this charge upon you. This is a disgraceful offence, and, if it be proved that you have committed it, you should be punished to the full extent of the law. I have been informed that these disgusting publications have been sent into some of our seminaries. It is time that this degrading crime should be stopped. From the evidence presented to me through the District Attorney I must hold you in the bail he requires until you have an opportunity of an examination.

The prisoner was then remanded to jail. His examination was fixed for Tuesday next. After the prisoner had been removed upon commitment Mr. Ned Price appeared and asked the Commissioner if he had jurisdiction of an offence of this kind.

The Commissioner replied by showing counsel the law of 1864, which the counsel read, and answered his own question by saying "yes," and retired.

The arrest of the proprietor of 88 Centre street and the seizure of a quantity of obscene goods at the same place were made by Deputy Marshals D. H. Crowley and John Robinson.

JEFFERSON MARKET POLICE COURT

The Watch Returns—Robbing Pretty Waiter Girls—Stabbed with a Knife—A Notorious Shoplifter Arrested.

There were fifty prisoners disposed of by Justice Ledwith at the above Court yesterday morning, the majority of whom were charged with minor offences, such as intoxication and disorderly conduct, brought on by imbibing too much of the ardent. Thirty-three of these were males and seventeen females. Twenty were arrested for intoxication, eleven for being drunk and disorderly, ten for disorderly conduct, three for petit larceny, two for grand larceny, one for felonious assault and one for reckless driving. Thirty-seven of these were locked up and thirteen discharged.

ROBBING PRETTY WAITER GIRLS.

Edward Kingsley, a brunette, with curly hair, hailing from Philadelphia, was arrested Friday afternoon by Detective Henderson, of the Fifteenth precinct, on complaint of Minnie Rich and Mabel Clifton, residing at 51 Bleecker street. The complainants are pretty waiter girls, employed at the Canterbury Saloon, on Broadway. They charge that while absent from their room Thursday afternoon the prisoner entered and carried off their costumes. He denied the charge, but was fully committed for trial.

STABBED WITH A KNIFE.

John Ramsey, a colored individual, residing at 57 Thompson street, is a notorious and dangerous character when under the influence of liquor, in consequence of which he spends the greater portion of his time in the Tombs or in the Jefferson Market Prison. Thursday evening he called on a colored female named Fannie Wright, at 22 Clark street, the latter being four months in the family way. Ramsey began the influence of liquor, kicked the woman in the stomach. The latter in order to defend herself took a knife from her pocket and stabbed Ramsey in the arm with it. Ramsey, after being wounded, ran into the street and, securing the services of Officer Calhoun, of the Eighth precinct, caused the woman's arrest. Yesterday morning upon appearing at Court the woman was scarcely able to stand from the effects of the kick administered by Ramsey. Counter complaints were preferred and both parties were committed to the Tombs for assault.

A NOTORIOUS SHOPLIFTER ARRESTED.

Mary Ann Slavin, twenty-three years of age, dressed in a widow's garb and claiming to reside on Staten Island, was arrested Friday afternoon in Harris Wills' store, 259 Sixth avenue, by Officer Robinson, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, on a charge of shoplifting. One of the saleswomen in the store testified that the prisoner came into the store and desired to look at some samples of lace. While examining them she detected her in the act of concealing two pieces under her shawl. The officer being called she dropped the lace at her feet, where it was found. The prisoner is known under the aliases of Ellen Kelly and Mary Ann Dooley, and has just come from Blackwell's Island, where she served a sentence of two years for petit larceny. She also has also served two terms in the New Jersey State Prison for offences committed in that State. She denied the charge, but was fully committed for trial.

GUILTY BURGLARS CAGED.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 24, 1872.

Henry Tilghman, Henry Johnson and Henry Thomas, negroes, were arrested yesterday charged with committing a burglary at the house of Job F. Angell, in North Providence, on Monday night, when Mrs. Angell was alone in the house after nervously beaten, and were arraigned this morning. They all pleaded guilty, and have been committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

East Side.

A.—FIFTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE THE PARK, FOUR story substantial brown stone Residence, every convenience and handsomely furnished; price $50,000, unfurnished; low. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 226 Fifth avenue and 11 Pine street

A.—BARGAINS—22-FOOT BROWN STONE HOUSES, $35,000 upwards; three story brown stone, $14,000 upwards; 2,503 Houses and Lots for sale, uptown. WILLIAM TUCKER, 220 Fifth avenue, above Twenty-sixth street.

A PARK AVENUE FOUR STORY HIGH STOOP thoroughly built modern and elegantly finished brown stone Dwelling, in the most select location on that avenue, 22x68, 10 feet, for sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, 11 Pine street and 226 Fifth avenue.

A.—I WANT TO PURCHASE AT A BARGAIN FROM A one to five Lots; principals only need address, stating bottom price, which must be low. JOHN T. SPERRY, Herald office.

A.—V. K. STEVENSON & SON'S SEPTEMBER FREE list of 2,503 Houses, Lots, &c., and 44 pages valuable information of real estate; new complete, city map, &c. 11 Pine street and 226 Fifth avenue.

A FIRST CLASS FOUR STORY BROWN STONE House, full lot, in Sixty-ninth street, near the Central Park, finest location in the city, for sale cheap.
JOHN KAVANAGH,
northeast corner Forty-second street and Sixth av.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR STORY BROWN stone House, situated on the north side of Forty-sixth street, first house west of the corner of Madison avenue; house 20x100, 10 feet; has all the modern improvements in hard wood, and will be sold at a sacrifice to a cash customer. Apply to JESSE S. CARMAN & BRO., 74 Cedar street.

FOR SALE—A BRAN-NEW PRIVATE TENEMENT House, with improvements, 121 East Fifty third street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues; price $24,000. Inquire for O'SHAUGHNASSEY, on premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone Houses in Sixty-first street, between Fourth and Madison avenues, Nos. 15 and 17. Inquire of B. B. MERRILL & CO., 62 West Thirty-third st.

FOR SALE—A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE, FULL lot; one block from the dock; 30 minutes to Peck slip. Inquire at 327 109th street, between First and Second avenues.

FIFTH AVENUE, OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.—Elegant extra-sized House; also one medium-sized House; both first class in every respect. Another below Fifty-seventh street; immediate possession; bargains. W. F. SEYMOUR, 211 Broadway.

FIFTH AVENUE (TO CLOSE ESTATE).—THE FINEST Plot of Lots below Central park for sale; also Plots opposite Central park; Madison and Eighth avenues and on Boulevards, new Riverside park and St. Nicholas avenue; bargains. Apply to C. H. LOCK or W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—ON SECOND AVENUE; price $7,000. Inquire at 2,145 second avenue, between 116th and 117th streets.

65TH STREET, CONVENIENT TO CENTRAL PARK and Madison avenue cars, just east of Fourth avenue, desirable three story and basement, new, modern high stoop brown stone Dwelling, for sale reasonable; terms easy

OUR UNION JACK ABROAD.

The Honors to the United States Fleet in British Waters.

The Visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the Fleet—Reception on Board the Flagship—General Sherman and Admiral Alden as Guests on Board the Royal Yacht—The Midshipman and the Marquis—Luncheon at Osborne House—Festivities at Southampton—The Ball on Board the Wabash—Brilliant Scenes in the Harbor of Cowes at Night.

UNITED STATES FLEET, COWES, ISLE OF WIGHT, August 9, 1872.

The stay of the American fleet in British waters was without event until a friendly game was arranged. Cousin John made the first move and sent his Queen's pawn to the front. The Admiral then led out on the American side and despatched a pawn to meet him. This opened the way; John Bull followed up with his knights and the Prince himself, the Admiral receiving the friendly advance with his best men about him. John Bull then castled his queen in Osborne House, and the Admiral and his men moved on to the English side in return. Knight Schenck moved up from his Portman square, followed by a pampered pawn; Knight Sherman, of Atlanta, ranged alongside and a bishop (McIlvaine, of Ohio) pawned his watch and moved up. All the pieces then took each other (by the hand), the pawns waltzed off the board and thus ended the game in a pleasant draw.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

As you have no doubt had accounts of the visit of the Prince to the fleet, a few particulars and the subsequent festivities are left to be stated. The steam yacht Alberta, commanded by Prince Leiningen, brought the Prince and Princess, the Countess of Carmarthen and others from Osborn Pier to the anchorage of the fleet below Southampton. The Prince was dressed in plain clothes; the Princess was in white, with a broad blue sash and small bonnet.

A royal salute was fired by all the vessels and the yards manned. The English papers criticize the blue clothes of the American sailors in comparison with the white clothes of the Ariadne's men, but they seemed much more appropriate for the cool day, the Ariadne appearing to shiver from deck to truck.

The clouds and rings of smoke hid the Alberta from view. When it had cleared away the barge, with the royal standard, was seen pulling for the Brooklyn, where the royal party was received by Rear Admiral Alden, who escorted the Princess to the cabin. The Prince shook hands with all the officers, and several American citizens were presented—the Prince said "the more the better." After a lunch the royal visitors witnessed a fine drill at great guns, and then went on board the Wabash, accompanied by Admiral Alden. Before returning to the Isle of Wight the Alberta steamed past each vessel in the fleet, the Prince and Princess standing upon the upper deck bowing in return to the salutes of the officers and marine guards.

"THE ROYAL YACHT OF THE AMERICAN FLEET."

Soon afterwards the Admiral transferred his flag to the Wachusett, which beautiful little ship is called the "Royal yacht of the American fleet" by the English here. General Sherman, Ministers Schenck and Curtin, Colonel Audenried and the captains of the several vessels repaired on board, having been invited to dine with the Prince on the royal yacht Victoria-Albert at Cowes. The little ship hove up her anchor in racing time, the fiddler riding around on the capstan. She passed the Ariadne, which vessel was doing her best, with steam to spare, and the rapid pulsations of her iron heart could be felt as she kicked up her heels and soon left the English vessel far astern. At Cowes the party went on board the Royal yacht. Passing the Prince's barge General Sherman and Admiral Alden tossed oars to Royalty. Something seldom seen, a full General and a Rear Admiral tossing oars to anybody.

THE ROYAL YACHT

is a large and handsome vessel, her side is kept polished like ebony, with two lines of gilt scroll-work fore and aft; her boats are burnished blue. The interior fittings are very elegant, the entire after part of the vessel and a saloon on deck are the royal quarters; there are several chambers, or large state rooms, smoking room, parlors, &c., like a hotel. The officers' quarters are forward, and but little space is left for the crew, who are on board but three months in the year, however, and are mostly petty officers of the dock yard. She has two ninety inch cylinders, and has made the circuit of the Isle of Wight, a distance of sixty-two miles, in three hours and twenty minutes, keeping with the current, however, all the way, which can be done at change of tide.

SCENE IN THE HARBOR AT NIGHT.

The Queen's band played delightfully during the dinner and evening. After dark, which occurs at nine o'clock here, all the yachts and steamers in harbor burned lights and sent up rockets, the Sappho and Enchantress keeping rows of colored lights burning their names, the effect being one of the New York theatres. At half-past ten, after the conclusion of the dinner and speeches, and when many were smoking upon the upper deck, a quiet signal was heard on board the Sappho, and a large number of men ran aloft on each mast and yard; each was smoking a cigar, enjoying the novelty of smoking aloft, and carried in his hand a long stick. At a signal of a rushing rocket the cigars were applied to the sticks and the ship burst into a blaze of blue lights below and aloft, from each yardarm, the jib-boom end and the spankerboom. They burned for some time and produced a fine effect. When the Prince left the yacht all ashore to see was himself illuminated from stem to stern with an immense number of purple and green lights, and thus gave the barge light to navigate in.

THE ADVENTURE OF A YANKEE MIDSHIPMAN.

An hour before a live Yankee midshipman, from the interior of Vermont, was sent alongside the royal yacht in charge of one of the boats for the Americans. Heedless of the etiquette of the magestive sound of popping champagne corks, he proposed to another midshipman that they should toss up who should go on board and join in the fun, the other remaining in charge of the boats. Vermont won, and immediately jumped up the side of the yacht and sauntered aft near the saloon and deck where the party was scattered about, smoking, talking and drinking champagne. Not a soul at one to address our friend was a Captain in the English navy, who asked him if he found the climate unpleasantly moist? Vermont replied that, on the contrary, it seemed to him quite dry, adding, "Is rain possible?" said the captain, and then, a light breaking upon him, he added, "Ah! ah! You will champagne with me?" Vermont said he wouldn't mind if he did, so they took a glass, which the captain assured him was fine dry Lac d'Or. Middy smacked his lips, and the captain, smiling, branched off to entertain others. His place was immediately filled by another captain, who noticed the midshipman's isolated position. He asked him if he had had any champagne, and replied that he had, but they told him it was very dry, and he reckoned it was, as his throat was quite parched, he didn't care if he drank something wet. The gentleman at once called for another bottle, and as they raised them glasses he said, "Mumm." Vermont, thinking the captain was joking about it, and drank it off in navy style. He asked the gentleman the names of different personages in the room, and finally said,

"WHO ARE YOU, ANYWAY?"

The gentleman said he was not much there; he was only a Duke (the Duke of St. Albans). Mid said, "Well, I'm not a Duke, but we're all sovereigns in the States. My father is President, Mr. Moran, the Secretary of Legation, then joining them, Mid asked, "Who is that young fellow with light hair, talking with General Sherman?" "That," said Mr. Moran, "is the Marquis of Lorne I have known him since he was a boy." "Won't you introduce me?" said Mid. "I'll go speak to him," replied Mr. Moran, and he soon returned with the Marquis, presented the midshipman and left them together.

THE MIDDY AND THE MARQUIS.

"Well, Marquis, how do you feel?" said Vermont. The Marquis laughed heartily and said he felt well if he left it all. He then asked the Mid if he had been offered any champagne. Mid said "Yes, he had, but quite a while ago," so they tipped glasses together. Vermont began a chat by saying, "Marquis, I suppose you've travelled pretty much all over Europe?" Yes, he had. "Been to Monaco?" Yes. The Marquis then entertained the Mid with anecdotes of travel and society; he had spoken of Dutchesses and Lords and then said—"The King of Belgium was saying to me the other day"—when Vermont interrupted him with "Hold up, Marquis, that is getting beyond me, when it comes to Kings and Princes I'm let out, I don't know those fellows."

The Marquis laughed and offered him a cigar. Mid said, "You Dukes smoke real Havanas, I suppose; but don't let me keep you all the time, Marquis, as there are lots of big guns around." The Marquis said he was satisfied if Midshipman was, who replied that he could stand any amount of it. "What's that fellow's name?" said Mid. "Leiningen." "What is he?" "A Prince." "Oh!" "I say, Marquis," said Vermont, "suppose you introduce me to the Prince of Wales." "All right." So off they went and the arm to look for him, to the surprise of the "big guns" who frowned and nodded at him, but Mid. looked unconsciously into distance. The Prince had gone below and they could not find him, and the Marquis and Midshipman good evening and said he never would forget him. It is probable he will not. The last exploit of our friend was to bump into the Prince as he was going out the saloon door. "Beg your pardon, Prince," said he. "That's all right, youngster," said the Prince. Vermont now goes by the name of "Wet Mumm, or the Champagne Duke."

THE PRINCE'S VISIT TO OSBORN HOUSE.

The following day the same party embarked in the Wachusett for Osborn Pier, Isle of Wight, to partake of a luncheon at Osborn House, and afterwards to be presented to the Queen. General Sherman was a passenger on the Plymouth, which vessel saluted the Queen off Osborn, and after the presentation took the General to Gravesend, up the Thames. The party seemed to be much pleased with their visit to Osborn House. The ship returned to Southampton in her usual rapid manner, the hand of the Wabash on board playing lively airs, and the Virginia and Neversinks dipping their colors to the little flag ship.

THE WACHUSETT

is the vessel in which Rear Admiral Alden recently went to Aspinwall, a saving of coal being effected by using a small and fast steamer. She is looking remarkably well, having been recently much improved, and is a favorite. Her officers are:—Lieutenant-Commander Thomas L. Swann, of Alabama, commanding; Lieutenant Commanders, Albertus Barker and Jim Glidden, of Boston; Lieutenants, Wally Graham, Skip Arnold, Blivvins Bleecker, Fred Paine and Charles Cornwell, all of New York city; Chief Engineer, Magee, of New York, and Assistant Engineer, Grey Alden, of Baltimore; Surgeon, David Kindleberger, of Ohio; Paymaster, Leonard Pralley, and Assistant Surgeon, William Hixon, of Washington; and Lieutenant of Marines, Clay Goodloe, of Lexington, Kentucky.

SOUTHAMPTON HOSPITALITIES.

Festivities having commenced all night long Worshipful the Mayor of Southampton extended to Admiral Alden and his officers an invitation to a soirée at the Archæological Hall, to which quite a number of the navy boys repaired, with their dancing shoes on and their joints limbered up for a pleasant exercise. Alas! It was only to hear music in the lecture room, where everybody sat looking very grave and demure. A few choice spirits gathered around the punch bowl in the refreshment room, but the soirée broke up at an early hour. Next day the Mayor invited the officers to

A DEJEUNER AND GARDEN PARTY AT NETLEY ABBEY,

and it proved a success. The banquet under the tent in the old ruin was very fine; toasts were drunk and responded to, and good feeling prevailed. The toast "The Ladies" was responded to by Captain Swann, of the Wachusett, in a little speech, wherein a few appropriate anecdotes happily supplied the place of a labored address. After the déjeuner, croquet was enjoyed by many, while others wandered about the ruins and the castle grounds opposite.

JARBOE'S GLOVE.

Lieutenant Jarboe, of the Brooklyn, who was wearing a glove that the Prince of Wales had clasped the day before, was begged by many young English ladies, in almost tearful entreaty, to give it to them; but as Jarb. objected to giving away his glove without that which it contained, and that something that would not melt, which delivered him safely over to the latter act, he formally drew the glove and placed it in his after pocket. Dancing was indulged in on the lawn and enjoyed, notwithstanding the difference between the English and American step.

AMERICAN TARS AT THE OAR.

On the same day a yacht race came off in the river in view of the Abbey and was a pretty sight. A cup valued at £15 was also offered by the city of Southampton, to be pulled for by a cutter from each ship in the American fleet. The race was an exciting one, the boats of Congress, Wachusett and Wabash pulling very nearly together and loudly cheered by the ships and excursion steamers. The race was won by the Congress' old race boat, which gained so many inches in this North Atlantic fleet. The crew is a fine one. They can pull seven miles without relinquishing their stroke. The Plymouth has the champion boat of the fleet, but she had gone to Gravesend.

THE BALL ON BOARD THE WABASH.

Promptly after the courtesies extended by the good people of southampton to the fleet the Admiral requested the Mayor to issue invitations for a ball on board the Wabash on Friday, when the fleet would leave for Cowes on Monday. Three steamers were chartered for the occasion and brought the large number of people who attended from the city pier to the ship. The ball was given by the officers of the Wabash and was a success. A number of a sudden she became a fountain of rockets, blue lights and bombs; she was in a frenzy of firework, and we could hear the sailors yell with savage delight as they turned their fingers in their haste.

It was fine, but it was a terrible price.

Notwithstanding the lavishness of this display, the simple and tasteful illumination of the American fleet must have been nearly as pretty and far more economical. This pleases Congress.

DINNER AT THE ROYAL YACHT CLUB HOUSE.

On Wednesday Admiral Alden dined at the Royal Yacht Club House, the Prince of Wales being present, and on Thursday he dined with Queen. The yachts are having high carnival, and on shore all is life and gayety. The Princess Louise was out driving her four-in-hand ponies on Thursday. She bowed at every vessel as she passed. We could strike her at the twentieth yard, and, on doffing our hat, we received a small nod.

THE GAYETY OF COWES

is not genuine, like our own Newport; everybody looks more or less severe. The weight of the upper layers of society is too great for the ordinary mortal, and if he smiles on the promenade it is in a sickly way. Unless a person is a titled nobodier he should at once seek another clime where he can walk erect without being a spile for the platform of his betters.

UTAH AFFAIRS.

SALT LAKE CITY, August 24, 1872.

Soda Springs is becoming the Saratoga of Utah. Quite a number of prominent citizens and strangers are there for health and pleasure.

Immense herds of cattle from Texas are passing westward.

The fires in the timber east of the mountains are still raging furiously, and are very disastrous to the interests of the Territory.

The thermometer marks 98 degrees in the shade.

FIRE IN SOUTH STREET.

At half-past eleven o'clock last night a fire broke out in the liquor store of Thomas McLoughlin, 256 South street, and before it was subdued damaged his stock to the extent of $600. Insured in Rutgers Insurance Company for $500, and the stock of paints belonging to David Clark, who occupied the second and third stories, to the extent of $500; insurance unknown. The building was damaged $1,900, and is owned by James Freeborn, of No. 24 Montgomery street.

THE FIRE FIEND IN MONTANA.

HELENA, Mont., August 24, 1872.

A fire here last night destroyed the North Pacific Hotel, the *Gazette* printing establishment and every building on the block bounded by Jackson and Grand streets, Broadway and Court House square, besides other buildings on adjacent blocks. The loss is about $70,000, with a small insurance.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Almanac for New York—This Day.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	5 29	Gov. Island	eve 1 23
Sun sets	6 44	Sandy Hook	eve 12 38
Moon rises	eve 10 43	Hell Gate	eve 3 08

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

Steamers.	*Sails.*	*Destination.*	*Office.*
Manhattan	Aug. 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Iowa	Aug. 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Nemesis	Aug. 28	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Republic	Aug. 31	Liverpool	19 Broadway.
City of Brussels	Aug. 31	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Columbia	Aug. 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Donau	Aug. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Britannia	Sept. 4	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
City of New York	Sept. 5	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
City of Paris	Sept. 7	Liverpool	15 Broadway.
Europa	Sept. 7	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green

PORT OF NEW YORK, AUG. 24, 1872.

CLEARED.

Steamship Main (NG), Oterendorp, Bremen via Southampton—Oelrichs & Co.

Steamship Pollux (Dutch), Wilkins, Rotterdam—Funch, Edye & Co.

Steamship Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston via Key West—C H Mallory & Co.

Steamship Gen Meade, Sampson, New Orleans—Frederic Bakes.

Steamship Cortes, Whitman, New Orleans—H B Cromwell & Co.

Steamship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah—W R Garrison.

Steamship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston—H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, DC—G B Merrick & Co.

Steamship Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia—Lorillard Steamship Co.

Steamship Mercedita, Marshman, Boston—H R Morgan & Co.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, New York for Boston.

Steamship Acushnet, Rector, New York for New Bedford.

Schr Helen M Waite, McGarry, Clinton Point for Rockland.

Schr Mira A Pratt, Pratt, New York for Providence.

Schr M W Cummings, Knowlton, Rondout for Newport.

Schr Delphi, Smith, Elizabethport for Fall River.

Schr Mary Lucas, Miller, New York for Providence.

Schr Mary Lee Newton, Arnon, New York for Bangor.

Schr J G Fell, Nickerson, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr A of Leaming, Hall, Port Johnson for South Norwalk.

Schr Louisa Boardman, Harvey, Port Johnson for Salem.

Schr Fly, Dow, Hoboken for Greenwich.

Schr Albert Baron, Bingham, Hoboken for Providence.

Schr S S Buckingham, Farmington, Elizabethport for Portland.

Schr Wm Gessner, Floyd, Port Johnson for Providence.

Schr Hastings, Chase, New York for Fall River.

Schr R H Wilson, Harrison, Bort Johnson for Providence

Schr Lucy C Hall, Hall, Weekawken for Westerly.

Schr Mary Clark, Clark, New York for Bangor.

Schr J W Kimball, Ryder, New York for Providence.

Schr Phil Sheridan, Stewart, New York for Malden.

Schr Hickman, Hall, Woodbridge for Boston.

Schr Mary E Mayo, Mayo, New York for Gloucester.

Schr Wm Boardman, Ellis, Alexandria for Hartford.

Schr James Diverty, Carroll, Elizabethport for Pawtucket.

Schr Agnes, Chester, New York for New Bedford.

Schr Kate Swanton, Falvey, New York for Providence.

Schr Ann Eliza, Cantwell, Rondout for Somerset.

Schr P W Wheaton, Ferris, Rondout for Portland.

Schr Shoalbridge, Arey, New York for Portland.

Schr J M Young, Harris, Hoboken for Pawtucket.

Schr Chas Foster, Powell, Rondout for Fall River.

Schr Virginia, Ryan, Port Johnson for Norwalk.

Schr Mansfield, Achorn, New York for Rockland.

Schr John Wright, Goodman, Rondout for East Hartford.

Schr P G Russell, Rankin, Rondout for Fall River.

Schr Samuel P Godwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport for Stamford.

Schr Wm D Mangum, Chase, New York for New Bedford.

BELOW.

Ship Hudson (Br), Anthony, from Liverpool (by pilot boat G W Blunt, No 11).

Ship Forest Eagle, Hosmer, from Liverpool July 3 (by pilot boat G W Blunt, No 11).

Ship Coldstream, Greenman, from Liverpool July 9 (by pilot boat G W Blunt, No 11).

Ship City of Marshall, from Liverpool July 9 (by pilot boat G W Blunt, No 11).

Ship Princess Louise (Br), Alexander, from Liverpool, June 9.

Ship Garibaldi (Nor), Hoyer, from Cardiff July 12 (by pilot boat A Leggett, No 4).

Ship Charles (Belg), Lechere, from Antwerp, June 29, by pilot boat W H Aspinwall, No 21.

Ship Duisberg (G), Hinrichs, from Rotterdam July 7 (by pilot boat A Leggett, No 4).

Bark Erie, from Cardiff (by pilot boat A Leggett, No 4).

Bark Ethel (NG), Bolton, from Swansea 60 days (by pilot boat W H Aspinwall, No 21).

Brig Ethel Bolton (Br), from Glace Bay. CB (by pilot boat G W Blunt, No 11).

Brig Josephine, from Cow Bay (by pilot boat A Leggett, No 4).

SAILED.

Steamships Baltic, for Liverpool; Algeria, do; Canada, do; City of Montreal, do; Main, Bremen; France, Havre; Alexandria, Glasgow; Clyde, Key West and Galveston; Gen Meade, Cortes, do; San Jacinto, Savannah; Manhattan, Charleston; Old Dominion, Richmond, &c; ship Tabor, San Francisco; barks Ebenezer, York; Atalanta, Nevassa; San Sebastian 21, Cardenas; G De Zaldo, do; Aukathor, Elsinore; brigs Life Brigade, Cork or Falmouth; Wanderer, Liverpool, NS; schrs Annie Whiting, Demarara; G F Hammond, do; Edward Barnett, Para.

Anchored at Quarantine—Barks Thor (Nor) for Cork for orders; Frederickstadt (Swe) for the Baltic; Nordboern (Nor) for Sodertelie.

Wind at sunset SE.

Marine Disasters.

STEAMSHIP NEVADA, Blethen, on the voyage from Australia to Honolulu, encountered a heavy gale off New Zealand, which broke a shaft, which delayed the ship at Auckland; heaviest part of repairs were not undertaken till arrival at Honolulu; was unable to carry more than 1,200 tons on trip up; would remain at Honolulu repairing and patching boilers until Aug 5.

SHIP DUNDILLAN (Br), Gamble, at Liverpool Aug 10 from San Francisco, had a succession of fierce gales on the 4th June, in lat 54 S, lon 94, and on the morning of the 5th shipped a heavy sea, which carried away the after binnacle and stove in the port lifeboat, the ship laboring heavily and shipping seas.

BARK AZELIA, at Boston 23d from Salonica, reports Aug 5, in lat 40 N, lon 68, passed the hull of a vessel of about 250 tons, waterlogged, dismasted and abandoned; apparently had been brig or schooner rigged.

BRIG REAPER (Br), at Philadelphia 23d from Ivigtut, reports Southern Islands, NF, lost overboard the first mate, Louis Amburger, a native of Stettin.

BRIG MAGGIE (Br), Wright, from New York for Santa Martha and Savanilla, caught fire in the harbor of Santa Martha night of Aug 13, and with her cargo was totally consumed. The M was 263 tons burthen, built at Dartmouth, NS, in 1864, and sailed from Halifax. The cargo was insured in New York offices.

SCHOONER CAPSIZED.—Captain S M Lane, of the steamboat Americus, reports that a vessel, loaded with large blocks of stone, capsized in Hell Gate yesterday morning (24th), depositing the stone in the middle channel, near Little Flood Rock, directly in the track of large vessels.

SCHR H N MILLER, Miller, from Somerset, of and for Philadelphia, in going into Newport Harbor during a squall, found no room to anchor, and afternoon of the 23d inst collided with schr Carrie, from New York, of and for St John, NB, at anchor in the harbor, breaking the latter's mainboom, and mainsail, carrying away the head and rigging on the port side, lifting her bowsprit, and causing the vessel to leak badly. The H N Miller lost jibboom, head gear and foretopmast. The Carrie hoisted a flag of distress and was towed into the inner harbor by steamer Florence.

SCHR J Stoddard, at Philadelphia Aug 23, from Lynn, was struck by lightning off Morris Liston's the night previous and lost foremast.

SCHR D K AREY, Ryan, from Belfast for Boston, before reported in collision with steamer Dambridge, put into Boothbay Aug 19. Reports lost bowsprit, windlass and all head gear.

SLOOP BRANDYWINE, Baldwin, from Haverstraw for College Point, with brick, while passing through Hell Gate at 9 o'clock A M of 23d, ran into the government scow that lies anchored in Hell Gate, knocking in her bow and causing her to fill and sink in 6 fathoms water.

STEAMER GLENDON, as she now lies at Walker's wharf, presents a bad appearance. She was seriously damaged by fire August 5th, in the fore hold, bales being made so her fore foot and stern, and the water running in at both ends. The cargo consisted of 1,700 bbls flour for J & W F Ferguson, 1,000 bbls do for Hallowell & Cunningham; 100 bbls for White & Slipp; 100 bbls for G Bent, and 391 bags of oats for Schuchardt & Berger. The cargo was uninsured. It is greatly damaged and will have to be sold at auction.—St. John Globe, 20th.

CANAL STEAMER CATHCART, with coal, while passing through Hell Gate Aug 24, in the government scow at Hallett's Point. The steamer had her starboard side stove in and was capsized, losing her cargo and engine; the hull floated off with the tide and went ashore on the beach at College Point.

BINDERFORD, Me, Aug 23—Schr Right of Way, of Hartford, brought a load of coal to Biddeford from Philadelphia, for the Laconia Company, and then was chartered to take a load of brick from Gowen's yard to Providence, RI. Last night she started on the sea, but, the wind being very light and the tide one-third ebb, before she got steerage way upon her struck upon the rocks about three hundred feet from the brick yard wharf and bilged. She is badly broken and dismasted. Probably she can be raised, but only at great expense.

CAMDEN, Aug 24—Schr Constantine, Poe, for New York, which put back July 5 with loss of sails, anchored at Diamond Harbor; she proceeded again yesterday having had new sails put on.

The Garden Reach, Gilmore, for Boston, which put back July 10 leaky and with loss of sails, had been thrown on her beam ends in the Delaware, and makes water in her topsides, and will discharge and dock.

EASTPORT, Me., Aug 24.—The schr Alcyone, Capt Davis, went ashore on Duck Island, Grand Menan. The cargo is being discharged.

FOWEY, Aug 12—A survey has been held to-day on the brigantine Star of the East, from Cardiff for Charleston before reported in collision with the ship Lizzie Lee, and the foremast being carried away, some sails and rigging had to be cut away so as to clear the wreck; also some of bulwarks and stanchions. The cargo will have to be discharged to step a new mast.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug 24—John Le Boeuf, mate of the Belgian bark Hermann, accidentally fell overboard yesterday and was drowned.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 12—The crew of the Credo, of and for Aberystwith, from Darien, dismasted and abandoned off the Banks of Newfoundland, have been landed here by the Kawe, from New River.

LONDONDERRY, Aug 13—The bark Rachel, of London, from Philadelphia for Stettin (petroleum), put into Moville this morning leaky.

MACHIASPORT, Aug 20—An American brig, from Lingan, CB, is ashore at Moosebeck, bilged. No further particulars.

ST HELENA, July 14—The Prince Alfred, Pfeiffer, from Hiogo for New York, arrived here yesterday, reports having experienced most severe weather off the Cape of Good Hope, during which time they lost 20 sails, making some water, and it is this morning reported that the crew have refused to proceed unless three or four additional men are shipped.

SAVANNAH, Aug 21—A sufficient amount of cargo having been taken out of bark Asphodel to enable them to get it off, the bark Talisman (Br) was this afternoon discontinued, and several men were yesterday engaged in tightening her seams.

Miscellaneous.

Purser Milliken, of the steamship Parthia, from Liverpool, has our thanks for courtesies.

We are indebted to Purser R H Ferguson, of the steamship Huntsville, from Savannah, for courtesies.

We are indebted to the purser of the steamship Georgia, from Charleston, for his attentions.

SCHR WILLIAM D MANGUM (new), arrived at Taunton, on the 23d inst from New York. She was built at Weymington, Del, and is the second of three contracted for by Taunton parties. Her carrying capacity is about 600 tons. She is constructed for the coal trade, and will be owned by him, Bernard Quigley, William D Marvel, H W Church and others at Taunton.

SUMMERSPORT, Pa, a three-masted schooner of about 600 tons capacity, was laid on the 21st inst at the yard of Mr Nathaniel L Thompson, of Kennebunkport, Me, for Capt S Franklin, of Sag Harbor, late master of schr H T Hedges. Her dimensions are:—Keel, 122 feet; beam, 32 feet; depth of lower hold, 9 feet; between decks, 6 feet, and 12 feet in the middle for sea about the middle of November, at a cost of $25,000.

LAUNCHED—At Bath Me, 23d inst, by Hogan & Thurston, a three-masted schooner of 700 tons, named B J Willard. She is owned by B J Willard, Capt B F Woodbury and others of Portland, and is to be commanded by Capt Woodbury. She is a superior vessel, both in model and material, and is second to none in build and finish. Hogan & Thurlow have under contract and will commence building immediately a schooner of 800 tons and a bark of 600 tons.

Whalmen.

BARK OSPRAY, Millard, of NB, while laying off and on the harbor of St Helena, 23d inst, took a right whale which stowed down 60 bbls. Had taken 155 bbls sp since leaving St Helena in May. Spoke June 26 Ambrija, brig (Br), H Moore, Bassett, of Boston, which had taken 125 bbls sp since leaving St Helena. The Ospray did again July 4, in lat 7 S, lon 27 W Harper, 1st officer, Capt M remaining at St Helena sick.

Spoken—July 29, lat 38 10 N, lon 35 07 W, bark Merlin, Thomas, from New Bedford, 22 days out, with 1,800 bbls sp whale, making 60 bbls oil, on the SE end of the Newfoundland Bank).

Spoken.

Steamships Wisconsin, Scotia, and Smidt, bound east, Aug 22, lat 40 58, lon 71 (by pilot boat Mary E Fish, No 4).

Ship Westmoreland, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, Aug 21, lat 40 05, lon 68 36 (by pilot boat G W Blunt, No 11).

Ship Wallace, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Aug 23, lat 41 12, lon 65 30.

Ship Tuscarora, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, Aug 23, lat 40 27 lon 70 10 (by pilot boat W H Aspinwall, No 21).

Ship Bengal, Bates, from Boston for Anjier, July 7, lat 14 N, lon 28 W.

Ship Victoria Cross (Br), Lowden, from Middlesbrough July 27, for Portland, Q, no date, lat 49 N, lon &

An American ship, from Boston for Calcutta, 34 days out, July 22, lat 13 N, lon 37 W.

An American ship, from Boston for Valparaiso, July 30, lat 35 N, lon 41 W.

Bark Agnes Campbell (Br), from London for Philadelphia, Aug 22, lat 41 12, lon 56 54 (by pilot boat F Perkins, No 13).

Bark Lucy (Br), from Liverpool for City Point, Aug 19, lat 40 40, lon 69.

Bark Talisman (new), of and from Yarmouth, NS, for Philadelphia, Aug 21, lat 40 25, lon 70 15 (by pilot boat W H Aspinwall, No 21).

Bark Bessie Rogers, from Dublin for Newport, RI, Aug 22, off Nantucket (by pilot boat A Leggett, No 4).

Bark Kate Sanction (Br), Hilton, from Philadelphia for Hamburg, Aug 8, off of the Saco.

Bark Galathea (Nor), Mariensen, from Cardiff for New York, Aug 8, lat 46 06, lon 36.

Bark Meridian (NG), Lenz, from Bremen for Philadelphia, Aug 10, lat 49, lon 19.

Bark Miranda (Br), McNabb, from Barrow, E, for New York, no date, lat 49, lon 37.

Bark Blanch Hoey, Ingersoll, from New York for Montevideo, June 24, lat 1 40 S, lon 29 20 W.

Bark Edward B Jewett (Br), from Pisagua for Falmouth, Aug 2, lat 36 N, lon 38 W.

An English bark, American built, which showed a square white flag, with a black ball in centre, bound east, Aug 1, lat 39 N, lon 36 W.

Brig W N H Clements (Br), Lewis, from St Marys for Montevideo, July 23, lat 30 N, lon 33 W.

Brig Anna Barker, from New York for Providence, Aug 21, Nantucket Lightship, NE, 18 miles distant (by pilot boat M E Fish, No 4).

Brig Cora, from ——— for Boston, Aug 23, off Egg Harbor (by pilot boat David Mitchell, No 3).

Brig Right of the Bay, from ——— for Fall River, Aug 23, off Egg Harbor (by pilot boat David Mitchell, No 3).

Schr Alice Myrick, Parkar, from Boston for Gonaives, Aug 10, off Nicolai Mole.

Foreign Ports.

ANTWERP, Aug 9—Arrived, J Montgomery, Perkins, Philadelphia; 11th, R C Winthrop, Smith, New York; Lottie, Clark, Holmes, do; Montana, Mudgett, do.

In the river, 10th, Bessie, Smith, from Philadelphia; George H Jenkins, Hilton, from Savannah.

Sailed 12th, Alexander, Tarbox, New Orleans.

ARRIVED—10th, Ida Baxter, from Philadelphia; Wellington, Harris, New York.

ALGOA BAY, June 24—Sailed, Adelphoi, Gunn, Boston.

ARCHANGEL, July 27—Sailed, Elizabeth Scott, Dunstan, Boston.

BARMEN, Aug 12—Arrived, Freya, Thesen, Charleston.

Sailed 17th, steamship Arragon, Wesion, New York.

BREMERHAVEN, Aug 10—Sailed Leocadie, Wenke, New York.

CARDIFF, Aug 12—Sailed, Cormorant, Hansen, Charleston.

CORK, Aug 10—Arrived, Leone Leonardi, New York.

CALCUTTA, July 16—In port, ships Tantallon Castle (Br), Davies; Charlotte W White, Griffin, and West Ridge (Br), Warland, for New York; Susan Bowes, Bowes, for Boston, do; Garden Reach, Gilmore, for do (put back); Vermont, Hallett, for Falmouth, E.

Proceeding down the river July 16, ship Lincoln (Br), Wilks, for New York; bark Chalmette, Talbot, for Boston.

Sailed 17th, ship Ellen Austin, Hall, for New York; Master ton, New York; 14th, Stratton Audley (Br), Smith, do; 16th, Strathblane (Br), Poe, do (having refitted).

DUNGARVON, Aug 9—Passed, Trade, Frostrup, from Geffe for Philadelphia.

DEAL, Aug 12—Arrived, Electra, Gorham, London for Boston; Clarissa, Nevill, Swansea for Philadelphia (and both sailed 13th); Imperial, Taylor, London for Cardiff and Singapore (and sailed).

Sailed 14th, Ocean Queen, Pendleton, Cardiff.

DEMARARA, Aug 20—Arrived prior, schr Hortensia, Norton, New York.

ELSINORE, Aug 9—In the Sound, Herbert Beech, Crosby, from Ukraborg for Sharpness.

FALMOUTH, Aug 12—Arrived, Homeward Bound, Merryman, Greenock; 13th, Charles Purvis, Small, Bristol.

Passed the Lizard 12th, Devonshire, Havener, Philadelphia.

GLOUCESTER, Aug 10—Arrived, Hattie G Hall, Fisk, Fredericksbaven (not as before).

GREAT YARMOUTH, Aug 12—Arrived, Concettina, Capacriccio, Baltimore.

Gottenburg, Aug 7—Arrived, Blue Bird, Toye, Stettin.

GRENADA, July 27—Arrived, schr Ella Hodgdon, Nickerson, Bangor.

HOLYHEAD, Aug 12—Arrived, Albert Gallatin, Jones, Liverpool (and sailed for Cardiff).

HELVOET, Aug 11—Arrived, Eliza McLaughlin, Phillips, Brunswick.

HONOLULU, July 27—Arrived, ship Terpsichore (NG), Rissler, Hamburg (and sailed 31st for Baker's Island); 31st, barks Kamehameha, Hall, San Francisco; Rio Americo; D C Chapman, for Port Rico; Glance, for West Indies.

GALVESTON, Aug 25—Arrived, brig Kremlin, Wyman, Boston.

GEORGETOWN, DC, Aug 22—Arrived, schrs A J Bentley, Robinson, Virginia City; Newport, Mewburn, Cebua.

Sailed—15th, steamers Ganges (Br), Urquhart, Philadelphia; 22d, Alice (Br), Bilis, Boston.

NEW BEDFORD, Aug 23—Arrived, Cox, New Orleans.

Entered out 12th—China (s), Macauley, and Sparkenhoe, Butler, for New York; Scanderia (s), Carroll, do via Cape May.

LONDON, August 13—Arrived, Naworth Castle, Lenkiewicz, Boston; 14th, American Union, Delano, do (and entered out same day on her return); Phoenix, Stromberg, Wilmington; Jane Wheaton, Collier, Matanzas.

Entered out 13th—E B Tuttle, Duval, Hilton, for Boston.

Arrived at Gravesend 13th—Lochnagar, Underwood, Boston.

Sailed from do 13th—Helen Campbell, Brook, Boston.

LEITH, Aug 12—Arrived, Astrea, Paola, New Orleans.

MESSINA, Aug 4—Arrived, Astrea, Coombs, Cardiff.

MALAGA, Aug 12—Arrived, Mary Edson, Hilton, Boston.

MOSSEL BAY, June 29—Sailed, Anna S, Jackson, Cape Town (after putting back).

MARSEILLES, Aug 10—Sailed, Rachel, Harris, from Philadelphia for Stettin, leaky

MARTINIQUE, July 31—Arrived, brig Fidelia, White, Baltimore.

MELBOURNE, July 3—Arrived, barks Helena, Snow, Boston; 5th, Columbia Mayhew, Burrard Inlet.

NEWCASTLE, NSW, June 19—Sailed, ships Sea Serpent, White, Hong Kong; 21, Dexter, Taylor, San Francisco; 24th, Bowditch, Malmsall, carrying away Blake, Delafonton for do; Flight, Chase, Somerset for do; Samuel N Smith, Conary; Millie Frank, Edwards, and L D Went-worth, Small, Fall River for do; J Tinker, Lopeus, Warren, for do; Veranda, Pond, Providence for do; Isaac Sherwood, Gaines, and Honora Butler, Dunn, do for Hawerstraw; Joe E Fish, Davis, New York.

Arrived—Schrs H N Stone, Miller, Somerset for Philadelphia; Phil Sheridan, Murphy, Fall River for New York; Blackstone, Wickson, Somerset for do; M M Merriman, Babbitt, Providence for do.

250, AM—Arrived, schr Susan Wave, Bryant, Philadelphia.

The windbound vessels are mostly going out this AM. with a fresh northerly breeze.

NORWICH, Aug 23—Sailed, schrs Harriet & Sarah, New York; Cerro Gordo, do.

CAPE LONDON, Aug 23—Arrived, school ship Mercury, Newport on a cruise; brig Cyclone, Mystic to go on railways; schr Bela Peck, Elizabethport; steamtug F B Barber, New York.

Sail

BOARDERS WANTED.

1 OR TWO SUITS OF ROOMS ON SECOND OR third floor to let, with Board, in a private family; everything first class. Apply at 158 West Forty-eighth st.

1 BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY.—NICELY FURnished Rooms to rent, with or without Board, in brown stone high stoop house 314 West Forty-sixth street with private American family; reference required; on moderate terms.

1 VERY ELEGANT SUIT OF ROOMS, EXTRA large, also large hall Room, with Board, 217 West Fourteenth street. House and location strictly first class and unusually desirable.

1 BLOCK SOUTH OF CHATHAM SQUARE, GRANT House, 48 New Bowery.—Single Rooms, 35c. and 50c. per day, $2 and $2 50 per week; family Rooms $1 and $2 per day; house open all night.

1 ENTIRE FLOOR AND OTHER DESIRABLE ROOMS and Board can be secured in a family occupying their own house. 45 West Twenty-second street.

1 ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, ELEGANTLY FURnished, to let, with Board, in a family occupying their own house; near Fifth avenue. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine street.

1 LARGE BACK PARLOR AND EXTENSION; also large, handsomely furnished Rooms on second floor, together or separately, with or without Board; terms reasonable. 44 Clinton place.

1 LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD; ALSO ROOMS FOR a gentlemen; house and table first class; location best in city; convenient to four lines of cars. 30 West Washington square.

1 WELL FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR—ALSO other Rooms with first class Board; references; single gentleman. References. Call at 348 West Twenty-first street.

2 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET, ONE DOOR FROM Fifth avenue.—Pleasant Rooms and good Board, at moderate prices.

2 LARGE ROOMS, WITH CLOSETS AND WATER, to let, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, with first class Board; excellent neighborhood; private family; terms $10 each. Apply at 253 West Eighteenth street.

2D STORY FRONT ROOM, WITH HALL ROOM ADjoining; also Room for two gentlemen, with first class Board in 1154 Waverley place.

$2 50 WEEKLY.—TWO FURNISHED HALL BEDrooms, also two large Front Rooms, suitable for gentlemen or gentlemen and wife; Board for lady if desired. 142 East Fifteenth street.

3 ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH FIRST class Board, for families and single gentlemen; house with all the modern improvements. 47 West Twelfth street, near Fifth avenue.

4 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—AN ENTIRE PARlor Floor, also other Rooms for families and single gentlemen to let, with Board; private table given if required.

4 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, FIRST HOUSE from Fifth avenue.—Rooms for families and single gentlemen; with and without Board; reference exchanged.

5 EAST THIRTIETH STREET.—FAMILIES DESIRing to locate themselves by the 1st of September will find very desirable Rooms and first class table, with comfort and elegance combined.

5TH AVENUE, 164, NEAR TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, to let; also Single Rooms to let, with breakfast if desired; baths on each floor; reference.

5TH AVENUE, NOS. 12, 14 AND 16, ARE NOW OPEN for permanent and transient guests; private table if desired.

5TH AVENUE, 343.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, with piano, ornaments, &c., Parlor, Second and Third Floors, with private table, to one or two families desiring select home; terms reasonable.

5TH AVENUE.—AN ENTIRE PARLOR FLOOR, CONsisting of four large, light, well furnished Rooms; also a Suit on second floor, with private table only; in the spacious double house 45 Fifth avenue.

5TH AVENUE, NO. 634, NEAR THIRTY-NINTH STREET. —Elegant mansion is now ready for the reception of engagements can be made for families by the year, from September 1st, for suits of 3 to 7 rooms, richly furnished, with private table and attendance.

5TH AVENUE, 301, SECOND DOOR BELOW THIRTYfourth street.—An elegantly furnished Parlor Floor to rent, with private table; other Suits and single Rooms; references exchanged.

$5 PER WEEK—A QUIET COUPLE, OR TWO young gentlemen accommodated; American family; 169 Fifth avenue, eighth street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

6 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—Apartments in a magnificently furnished house, with or without table; may be had, or would be let to one approved family.

$6 TO $10 PER WEEK.—COOL, PLEASANT ROOMS and excellent Board for mechanics and single persons. 28 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway.

7 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Handsomely furnished Rooms en suite or single, for families or gentlemen, with or without Board.

$7 TO $12.—A FEW GENTLEMEN OR FAMILIES can be accommodated with Board at 138 West Twenty-first street; hot and cold water in rooms; location unexceptionable.

7 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms, en suite or single, for families and single gentlemen; private table if desired; references.

8 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—DESIRABLE Rooms, with or without Board; gentlemen preferred.

9 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, FOUR DOORS from Gilsey House.—Elegantly furnished Floors, with private table; also single Rooms; transient boarders taken.

10TH STREET, EAST 164.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, with first class table; house has all modern improvements; terms low to families or parties of gentlemen or single gentlemen; references.

12TH STREET, WEST, 26.—PLEASANT, NEWLY furnished Rooms with Board, for gentlemen and wives; also Rooms for single gentlemen; table Board.

13 WEST TWENTIETH STREET.—DESIRABLE Floors to let, with or without Board.

14 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—FINE, HANDsomely furnished Rooms, on first floor, en suite; also Single Rooms and three Suits, on second floor, with Board.

14TH STREET, EAST, 108, NEAR BROADWAY.—A Second Floor, handsomely furnished, with Meals served in rooms; rooms handsomely furnished and quite new.

14 TH STREET, 325, NEAR SECOND AVENUE.—Two large Rooms to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, where there are but few boarders; terms moderate.

14TH STREET, 327 EAST.—ONE LARGE ROOM ON third floor, for gentleman and wife; also single and double Rooms for gentlemen. With Board.

14TH STREET, 398, NEAR SECOND AVENUE.—Single and double Rooms, with Board, for single gentlemen or families.

15 WEST FORTY-SIXTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—With Board, pleasant Rooms, in suite or separate, to let; family or single gentlemen; reference given and required.

17 UNIVERSITY PLACE.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, very desirable Rooms, large and nicely furnished, en suite or single; also fine Rooms for gentlemen's house, &c., first class.

19 WEST TENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—Large and delightful Suite of Rooms, second floor Board, in extra wide house; location unexceptionable; reference.

19 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, OPPOSITE Fifth Avenue Hotel.—Elegantly furnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen.

21 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—ROOMS TO let, with Board.

22D STREET, WEST, 30.—PARTIES DESIRING TO secure superior Rooms, table and attendance, permanently, at moderate rates, please apply as above.

22D STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND Fourth avenue.—Handsome Parlor and Second Floor to let, with or without private table; references. Address Y., box 189 Herald Uptown Branch office.

23D STREET, MADISON SQUARE.—PARTIES CAN now prepare suits of Rooms for the winter, with or without private table; references exchanged. 26 East Twenty-third street.

23D STREET.—THREE ROOMS ON FOURTH FLOOR, for gentlemen; also Rooms on second floor to rent, with Board; house taken on a lease; finely and handsomely furnished; all modern improvements; best references given and required. Apply at 156 West Twenty-third street, near Fifth Avenue Hotel.

23D STREET, NEAR FOURTH AVENUE.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, with or without Board; first class Board; private table if preferred. Apply at 129 East Twenty-third street.

25 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—A VERY handsome Second Floor to rent, with private table, also other Rooms, with or without Board; references; with partial Board if desired. References exchanged.

26 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET, OPPOSITE the Gilsey House.—A Suit of Rooms, with private table if desired, to a family, or to gentlemen and their wives.

29TH STREET, NOS. 39 AND 41 WEST.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, on second, third and fourth floors, with first class table.

30 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—A DESIRABLE furnished Room to let, with Board, suitable for two gentlemen.

32 EAST THIRTY-THIRD STREET, THREE DOORS from Fourth Avenue.—Handsomely and handsomely furnished Rooms, with excellent table; in private family; suitable for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen; terms reasonable. References exchanged.

33 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—MRS. CROM. stein desires to rent a handsome suit of front Rooms, with or without private table.

34 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH avenue.—To let, with Board, Rooms for gentleman and wife; also Rooms for single gentlemen; references required.

34TH STREET, WEST, 325.—THE LADY OCCUPYING the house is desirous of meeting with a few more applications for Fall and Winter board, for adults only; superior table.

34TH STREET, NO. 335 WEST.—TWO GENTLEmen and their wives, or four single gentlemen, can find handsomely furnished Rooms and a liberal table in a small family. References required.

36 EAST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, WITH first class Board, an entire Floor, with everything new and neat; this floor has everything possible—bathing, &c.; guests without number; private table if desired; will let Parlors.

37 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, en suite or single, to gentlemen and wives; single gentlemen will find excellent Board; references exchanged.

38 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, ADJOINING Union League Club, elegant Suits or Rooms with private table; also Rooms without board; references required.

38 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and families; first class location. References.

41 EAST TENTH STREET.—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, with Board.

42 PIKE STREET.—PLEASANT SINGLE ROOMS, with or without Board; day boarders taken; terms reasonable.

42D STREET, 107 WEST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL rent, with Board, to gentlemen and ladies; to gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; references.

42D STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—A PRIVATE family, no other boarders, will handsomely furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, with first class table; private table if desired; house four story brown stone, all improvements; location delightful; references exchanged. 239 West Forty-second street, near Broadway.

44 WEST TENTH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVEnue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with first class Board.

44 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.—PARTIES DEsiring a good house will find the same with a small family, furnished or unfurnished, with good Board; near Madison square; terms moderate.

44 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—TO LET, HANDsomely furnished Rooms, singly or en suite, with first class Board; reference exchanged.

46 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, a gentleman and wife or two or three gentlemen can have handsomely furnished Rooms en suite or without Board, in a first class house on modern terms.

46 EAST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board; German family. References.

47 WEST SEVENTH STREET.—A DESIRABLE Second Floor to rent, with Board.

47 WEST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—ELEGANTLY furnished Rooms, with private table if desired; also Apartments and Rooms for single gentlemen, with excellent Board; reference exchanged; terms.

47TH STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.—TO LET, with Board, Second and Third Floors full width house, elegantly furnished; private table if desired. Address B., box 105 Herald Uptown Branch office.

51 NINTH STREET, BETWEEN BROADWAY AND Fourth avenue.—Handsomely furnished or unfurnished Rooms; first class table; location first class.

51 EAST TWENTY-NINTH STREET.—TO LET, WITH Board, a Second Floor of three rooms; also a Fourth Floor; rooms suitable for two.

51 STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.—An entire Floor, handsomely furnished, together or separately; private Table if desired. Address obtain Herald Uptown Branch office, 968 Sixth avenue.

53 WEST THIRTY-FIFTH STREET.—AN EXTENSION Room in first story, an alcove front and rear Room in second, all elegantly furnished; first class table and Board; location unexceptionable; references exchanged.

54 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth avenues.—Furnished or unfurnished Rooms to let, with Board; liberal arrangements made with those furnishing house, being papering and painting.

57 WEST TWELFTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Second Floor, four rooms, together or separately, reasonable to permanent parties; also third story front Room, with or without Board.

58 KING STREET.—TO LET, WITH, BOARD FOR two gentlemen, a nice front Room, at $6½ per week; warm lunch.

60 EAST FORTY-NINTH STREET.—A NICELY FURnished Second Floor, together or separately, with good Board; terms moderate; references.

62 JANE STREET.—ONE LARGE, NEATLY FURnished front Room, with Board; also one small Room; terms moderate.

63 PARK AVENUE.—ELEGANT ROOMS TO LET, with Board, for families or single gentlemen.

69 WEST ELEVENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH and Sixth avenues.—A nicely furnished front Room, with Board; reference exchanged. Apply on third floor, rear.

70 IRVING PLACE, NEAR GRAMERCY PARK.—Extra large handsomely furnished Rooms; Second and part of Third Floors; large Hall Rooms for gentlemen; house and table first class.

72 SEVENTH AVENUE, BETWEEN FOURTEENTH and Fifteenth streets.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with first class Board; private table if desired; references; also Rooms for single gentlemen.

84 GREENWICH AVENUE, HEAD OF BANK street.—Accommodation for five or six gentlemen; single and double Rooms; first class table; moderate prices; private and select family.

92 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Furnished Rooms on first and second floors, with table if desired. Call early at gentlemen.

99 GARDEN STREET, HOROKEN.—FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board.

103 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TWO young ladies can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms, with Board. Inquire for Mrs. BATES.

109 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—FURnished Rooms to let, with Board; also Rooms without first class Board, or Rooms for single gentlemen; house has large private family. PERMANENT, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,225 Broadway.

109 WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.—PLEASANT front Rooms to let to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with or without Board; references exchanged.

109 EAST NINETEENTH STREET, NEAR FOURTH avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms en suite or singly, with or without Board; private table if desired; references exchanged. Address Herald Uptown Branch office.

110 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms to rent, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; terms moderate; references exchanged.

112 MADISON AVENUE.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH first class Board, singly or en suite; private table if desired; references exchanged.

121 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR Fourth avenue.—Nicely furnished Rooms to let to gentlemen and wives, with Board, or single Rooms to single gentlemen. Please call all week.

124 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, NEAR Fourth avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house first class; every convenience; references exchanged.

129 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—A NICELY furnished front and back hall Room to let, with first class Board, to single gentlemen. References exchanged.

133 WEST FORTY-FIRST STREET.
Large Rooms and superior Board

134 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET (LATE MRS. Faulkner's).—To Let, with Board, a Suit of Rooms; also Rooms for gentlemen.

135 EAST SIXTEENTH STREET, NEAR IRVING place.—Furnished Room to let, with Board, on second and third floors to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; reference required.

137 WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET.—A PRIVATE family will let to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, with or without Board, on second and fourth floors, en suite or single Rooms; private table if desired; references exchanged.

140 SECOND AVENUE.—TO LET, ELEGANT Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with Board; desirable for a family, gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references required.

143 WEST FORTY-FOURTH STREET, BETWEEN Broadway and Sixth avenue.—Very pleasant Rooms, second floor, with Board; terms low.

149 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—To let, with Board, second floor front and back Rooms; house has all modern improvements; terms moderate; private American family; reference required.

150 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET.—TO LET, A large Room, with Board, and all modern improvements.

151 EAST THIRTY-NINTH STREET.—STRANGERS can find handsomely furnished Rooms, with or without Board; restaurant and dejeuner by the day.

154 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—FURnished Rooms, with or without Board.

157 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN Third and Lexington avenues.—Furnished front Rooms to let, with or without Board.

161 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET, BETWEEN Sixth and Seventh avenues.—Furnished Rooms to let, with Board, for a single gentleman or family.

165 WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—TO LET, with Board, handsomely furnished Rooms on second, third and fourth floors; house, location and table first class.

200 WEST 127TH ST.—A GENTEEL PRIVATE family will let, with Board, a few desirable Rooms; all modern improvements; terms exchanged.

202 EAST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—A LADY living alone wishes to let a neatly furnished Room to a gentleman and wife; Board for lady only. Call on or address MRS. SMITH.

203 FIFTH STREET.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished Rooms, with or without Board; private family; no children. Address.

205 EAST TENTH STREET, NEAR SECOND AVEnue.—Handsome Rooms, with Board, in a German family, on or about September 15.

206 THIRD STREET.—Rooms to let, with Board; terms $5 50 per week; all modern improvements.

208 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEAR BROADway.—A private Jewish family will let a few handsomely furnished Rooms with Board.

212 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Second and Third avenues.—Two Rooms, on second floor, connecting, to let, to gentlemen and wife, with Board; references.

213 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—TWO ELEgantly furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentleman and wife; house has every convenience; table first class; reference.

220 WEST FORTY-THIRD STREET.—TO RENT, with Board, a large Room on second story, connecting; also one small Room; house has all modern improvements; family private; references exchanged.

222 WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET.—A SMALL private family will let, with or without Board, two or three pleasant Rooms, to single gentlemen.

231 EAST THIRTIETH STREET.—TO LET, A FINE back Parlor and front Room on third floor, furnished or unfurnished, with Board; to every convenience, unfurnished, with or without Board.

231 WEST THIRTY-SECOND STREET.—LARGE and handsome Rooms, with Board, to rent, with or without Board; rooms in a new house.

BOARDERS WANTED.

235 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—A GENTLEman may obtain a very desirable Room, with breakfast, in a small private family; reference.

235 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, AT MRS. STEVENS'.—Two Suits of Rooms on the third floor, with first class Board; house newly painted. References exchanged.

235 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH STREET, ONE short block from Broadway.—Furnished or unfurnished Rooms, en suite or separately, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, with or without Board; first class conveniences; private family; references. Call for three days.

238 WEST TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—CHEERFUL and convenient Rooms, with or without Board, for single gentlemen, with or without Board; terms moderate; English and Irish spoken.

243 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN Seventh and Eighth avenues.—Rooms to let, with Board, for families or single gentlemen.

245 EAST 10TH STREET.—HANDSOMELY FURnished Rooms, with or without Board, in suite or singly, to single gentlemen; house first class; terms moderate.

250 MADISON AVENUE.—PARTIES WISHING TO make arrangements for the Winter or by the year can now be accommodated with private table; also one Suit without; references exchanged.

250 WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.—TO LET, with Board, a large Front Room, furnished; ample pantry.

251 WEST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.—A LARGE, well furnished Room, with Board, suitable for two; modern improvements; references exchanged.

266 FORTY-FIRST STREET, NEAR EIGHTH AVEnue.—Handsome Rooms and Board, for a gentleman, can be accommodated with Board, gas and bath, from $6 to $8 per week.

288 FIFTH AVENUE.—NEWLY FURNISHED Rooms to rent to gentlemen, without board.

307 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET.—HANDsomely furnished Rooms, with or without Board; all the improvements; reference exchanged.

307 EAST SIXTY-FIFTH STREET.—ONE OR TWO gentlemen or two genteel young ladies, employed during the day, can obtain good Board at reasonable rates.

315 EAST FOURTEENTH STREET.—LARGE AND pleasant Rooms, second, third and fourth floors, with first class Board, at moderate rates, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives.

316 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—FIRST class, furnished or unfurnished Rooms to let, with or without Board, to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife.

317 EAST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEAR SECOND avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms, with single Rooms, on second, third and fourth floors, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, with first class Board.

317 WEST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, NEAR Eighth avenue.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, with Board, to gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, with first class table; location superior.

327 WEST FOURTEENTH STREET.—SECOND floor Rooms, also Rooms, handsomely furnished, with excellent Board; 25 foot first class house.

363 WEST NINETEENTH STREET.—TWO OR three Rooms, with Board, for gentleman and wife; first class accommodations, in a strictly private family.

412 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.—A WIDOW living alone, would take gentleman and lady to Board; desired for the Winter; terms moderate.

414 EAST 130TH ST. (35 MINUTES BY BOAT TO City Hall and convenient to cars).—A small American family will have to let, with Board, all improvements, desire to let, with Board, two or three pleasant Rooms.

460 WEST THIRTY-FOURTH STREET.—TWO cheerful Rooms, well furnished, bath attached, with or without full Board for lady, in a family of two; also large Room unfurnished.

678 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE GRAND CENTRAL Hotel.—Elegantly furnished front Rooms to let, with or without Board; references exchanged. Apply on third floor, rear.

2,295 SECOND AVENUE, NEAR 130TH STREET, Harlem.—Handsomely furnished Rooms to let, for one or two gentlemen, with or without Board.

A PRIVATE JEWISH FAMILY, WEST SIDE, NEAR Thirty-fourth street, will have handsomely furnished house, have two suites Apartments to let, with or without Board; also Single Rooms for single gentlemen; terms reasonable. Address T. S., Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN RESIDING ON LEXINGTON AVEnue, near 41st st., would like to let a large furnished Floor to one or two parties, with Board. Address A. C. M., Herald office.

A.—TWO LARGE ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, CONnecting, with Board to three or four gentlemen; location first class; terms $7 50 each. Address CONPORT, box 153 Herald office.

A LARGE ROOM, WITH CLOSETS, PARTLY FURnished; Board for two ladies; terms not to exceed $6 per week; private family; location first class. Address, this office.

A FEW ELEGANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, TO A rent to permanent parties in Thirty-fourth street, between Broadway and Fifth avenue, accommodated by addressing Y., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A PARTY HAVING A FINE HOUSE, NICELY FURnished, desires to rent a portion of it to one or two respectable families, with Board; reference required. PERMANENT, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,225 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN FORTY-SIXTH street, near Fifth avenue, will have desirable Rooms, with first class Board; references exchanged. Address as above, Herald office.

A PHYSICIAN, RESIDING IN THE UPPER PART of the city, will let two or three Rooms to invalids, with first class medical treatment. Address, with reference, M. D., Herald office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, LIVING IN THEIR own house on Murray Hill, would let, with Board (private), two Rooms, second and third floors, to a gentleman, or either of them, to a party who wish to live quietly; location delightful. EXCELSIOR HOME, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,225 Broadway.

COMFORTABLE ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, at 127 Second avenue.

PARTIES DESIRING SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS in a first class house in Thirty-fourth street and vicinity of Broadway can be accommodated. Address Y., Herald Uptown Branch office.

PARTIES DESIRING FIRST CLASS BOARD FOR THE Fall and Winter can find it in a private family in a house that has been newly fitted up and furnished; no rent required till the 1st of October. Address H. H., box 109 Herald Uptown Branch office.

PARTIES DESIRING ENTIRE PARLOR OR SECOND Floor, with private Table, in first class location, please address R. F. A., Herald Uptown Branch office.

TO LET—ONE PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE; ALSO A handsome Floor and single Room; all newly and handsomely furnished; with Board; location and price moderate; references exchanged. 111 East Fifty-sixth st.

TO PARTIES DESIROUS OF A FIRST CLASS HOME in a private family, where they will be met on a fair compensation, a Second Floor and private table can be had in the Fall at 154 West Forty-fifth street, near Sixth avenue. Address A. B. C., Herald Uptown Branch office.

TO RENT.—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SECOND Floor of two large rooms, with bath adjoin ng; suitable for gentleman and wife; also Third Floor, if desired; location, private family; terms moderate. 212 West Twenty-third street.

TWO LARGE ROOMS, ONE SECOND AND ONE third story, to let, with Board, to rent owner or gentleman and wife; also Single Rooms; all modern conveniences in a private family. Forty third street, east of Broadway. Address Y., box 182 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,225 Broadway.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS TO LET.—TO A GENTLEman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a newly furnished and board first class; family only; rooms strictly private; location very genteel. Address C. H., box 126 Herald office.

YORKVILLE.—EXTRA FINE ROOMS, WITH BOARD, in a private family, at 151 East Ninety-second street, near Lexington avenue.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES A SINGLE ROOM, WITH A Board, between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets. Address, with full particulars, G., box 123 Herald office.

A LARGE AND PLEASANT ROOM, WITH BOARD, for gentleman, wife, two children (must be over 7 years old) and nurse, wanted, north of Fourteenth street. Address Gilsey House, box 4,292 Post office, city.

A WELL MANNERED, WELL BEHAVED GENTLEman desires board in a strictly private family, where there is no other boarder; location in the vicinity of Thirty-fifth street. Terms not to exceed $20 per week. Address, with full particulars, as required. Address E., box 136 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A FAMILY DESIRING TO REDUCE EXPENSES, wishing to change location, would find pleasant home. Fourth avenue, Twenty-third to Forty-second street, can meet with a small family willing to make no trouble but table, and willing to pay about $30 per month. Address IMMEDIATE AND PERMANENT, Herald Uptown Branch office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH TO OBtain furnished Room and Board, with a private respectable family; will be permanent if suited. Address, with terms and locality, best reference, H. P., Herald office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE A PARLOR, with Board, in private house, connecting, nicely furnished, with first class table. Will pay liberal rent to not many boarders; terms must be moderate; location central. Address A. B., Herald Uptown Branch office.

BOARD FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A PRIvate family, with a few or no other boarders. 15 minutes from Thirty-first street and Broadway. Address F. B., 220 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—GENTLEMAN, WIFE AND daughter; Furnished Apartments must be in a strictly private family; good table indispensable; permanent if suited; rent not exceeding $60 required. Address, stating terms and location, J. W., 37 Druggists' Circular, Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE; in a pleasant suit of Rooms, with private table, from November 1 for the winter; if terms are satisfactory will take them for a year. Address, with terms, Fifth avenue and Twenty-third and Fortieth streets, best reference and security required. Address H. C., Herald Uptown Branch office.

BOARD WANTED.—FOR FOUR PERSONS, BETWEEN Third and Eighth avenues and Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets; terms not over $25 per week; reference given and required. Address D. W., 252 West Twenty-third street.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, in a private family, with first class table, between second streets and Lexington and Sixth avenues. Terms about $80; reference exchanged. Address J. H., box 6,093 Post office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—WITH FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR two gentlemen and wives, not above Twenty-third street. Address, with terms, A. P. R., box 2,418 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GOOD LADY, ENGAGED during the day; west side, Sixteenth ward, preferred; terms moderate. Address MORGAN, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, in a private family, and unfurnished Room or two connecting, location above Forty-second street, or in the immediate vicinity of the new Park; private and boarding house need answer. Address ARAMIS, box 208 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY LADY, EMPLOYED DURING D the day; location below Fourteenth street. Terms not to exceed $6 per week. Address BOARD, box 3,008 Post office.

BOARD WANTED—IN PLEASANT LOCALITIES; also Rooms directed to suitable accommodations, city or country.
BOARDERS' DIRECTORY, 797 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, in not below Twentieth street, for $20 per week. Address A. B. C., box 104 Herald Uptown Branch office.

BOARD WANTED—BY AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN, of single room, two meals, dinner by 1, and tea at 5; location not above Twenty-third and near Broadway. Address, with terms, W. W., box 130 Herald office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, TWO children (ages 7 and 9 years) and nurse, want two large connecting Rooms, unfurnished, with Board, from the 7th of September, in a house between Twenty-fifth streets, or in Brooklyn; a private family preferred; terms not to exceed $100 per month. Address, terms, which must be moderate, P. W. FREDERICKS, box 342 Post Office, Baltimore, Md.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A LADY, IN SOME TOWN within an hour from the city, with a French or German family; Elizabeth, N. J., preferred; must be first class, will be permanent if suited. Address, with terms, which must be very reasonable, K., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,225 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN, third floor, large room, hot and cold water, closets; location between Twenty-third and Thirty-fourth, Fourth and Sixth avenues. Address, stating terms, &c., A. B. C., Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BETWEEN TWENTY-THIRD AND Forty-eighth streets and Third and Ninth avenues, for pleasant Room, with Board, in private family. Address C. B. A., Herald Uptown Branch office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, WITH A widow lady, in a small family, in or near Harlem. Address, stating terms and full particulars, A. B. CARR, Herald office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, IN A RElet spectable private family, where there are no other boarders; the same must be very moderate. Address, stating terms, box 126 Herald office.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE BOARD FOR THE Winter with a private family, in which no other boarders are taken; terms not to exceed $15 per week. Address G. S., Herald office.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—BY YOUNG GENtleman and wife, with private family, for $50 monthly for both comfort more than style desired; references exchanged. Address HOME, Herald office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, TWO LARGE, connecting Rooms with Board, for gentleman and wife; gas and bath; location not above Forty-second; private B., Post office box A5.2.

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM, WITH Board, for a middle-aged lady; terms must be moderate. Address M. J. W., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,225 Broadway.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, BROTHERS, A large Room, in a private family, with Breakfast and Tea at night; must be in a good locality and have improvements. Desire to let, with Board, two or three pleasant Rooms.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, IN a private family, between Fourth and Twenty-third streets and Fourth and Seventh avenues. Address, stating terms, which must be reasonable, PERMANENT, box 136 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A NICELY FURNISHED Room, with good Board, in a private family; must be on one omnibus route. Address, stating terms, location, &c., A. L. T., box 1,019 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED COUPLE, A PLEASANT to exceed $25; permanent if suited. Address WEST SIDE, Herald office.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A ROOM WITH GOOD Board, about the beginning of October; terms not to exceed $10 per week; fire and gas included. Address, with terms, location, &c., A. B., box 1,019 Herald office.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH CARpets only, with a genteel family, with or without Board or breakfast and wife; terms per month. J. H. P., box 154 Herald office.

WANTED—A DOUBLE FRONT ROOM AND HALL Room communicating, for three adults, with Board; in a private family; neighborhood of Forty-second and Sixth avenues; terms $25 a week; references required and exchanged. Address C. B. S., box 2,942 Post office.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, BOARD ON FIFTH avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Forty-second streets, with full particulars, P. M. T., Herald office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR A GENtleman, wife and two children, two Unfurnished Rooms, next connecting of three rooms and sitting room, furnished or unfurnished, with Board; in first class accommodations above Fourteenth street would prefer Seventh avenue. Address, with full particulars, X., Herald office.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE, GENTEEL FAMILY, TWO or 3 handsome Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on second floor, with Board, in a good, quiet locality, by a highly respectable widow lady and her niece 15 years of age; a preference would be given to a family with no other boarders; the house must have all modern conveniences; only permanent parties. Address, stating terms, &c., A. C., box 5,530 Post office.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS, CONNECTING, ON SECOND floor, front, with good Board for gentleman, wife and two children, aged 6 and 9; location must be first class; terms, &c., which must be reasonable. Address, immediate, B. J., Herald office.

5TH OR EIGHTH WARDS.—IF A PRIVATE FRO. ty testant family have a Room they wish to let, with Board, please address, stating terms, and they can do so by addressing M., box 142 Herald office.

100 STUDENTS WANT BOARD.—THE ADVERtiser, a young lady, desires to obtain Board with a lady or gentleman who has from $3,000 to $6,000 in cash, paid quarterly; references given. Address JULIA, care BRADFIELD & Co., 229 Broadway. Philadelphia property.

BROOKLYN BOARD.

52 CRANBERRY STREET, BROOKLYN, SECOND house from Fulton ferry.—Elegant Rooms to let to single gentlemen or gentlemen and wives, with Board; first class table; terms low.

289 SCHERMERHORN STREET, BROOKLYN.—A Genteel gentlemen wishing the comforts of a home for the fall and winter can be accommodated with first class Rooms, with Board.

289 CUMBERLAND STREET, BROOKLYN; LOCAtion first class; within one block of Flatbush city cars; Rooms furnished or unfurnished; quiet family, where there are no other boarders.

TO BANKERS, &C.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, ON Brooklyn Heights, overlooking the harbor, within eight minutes' walk of the New York ferries, a large and handsomely furnished Suite of Apartments; terms $40, $75 and $79 per week. Reference exchanged. Address MONTAGUE, Herald office.

HOTELS.

FRANKFORT HOUSE, CORNER FRANKFORT AND William streets.—20 Rooms, 50 cents, $1 to $2 per day, for gentlemen and families. Horse cars pass the door. A. C. SMITH, Proprietor.

L'ELAND'S ST. JULIEN HOTEL, NEAR BROADWAY, 5th street.—Elegant Rooms on American and European plans; new first class restaurant at down-town prices; lodging $1 to $3.

STURTEVANT HOUSE, BROADWAY, TWENTY-EIGHTH and Twenty-ninth streets, New York.—American plan; Rooms, with Board, $3 50 per day; $21 per week. Winter rates. A. F., box 114 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,225 Broadway.

HOUSE WANTED.—UNFURNISHED; MUST BE IN A good neighborhood, with all modern improvements, for a small family; rent not to exceed $30. Address, with full particulars, D. SHANNON, box 1,741 Post office.

HOUSE WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, a well and fully furnished, where owner will take all of a private part of rent in board.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

20 WEST 47TH ST.—A PARISIAN DRESSMAKER wants a few engagements to go out day's work; she has received the latest Parisian fashion.

119 WEST 45TH ST.—EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker and perfect fitter would like a few more customers out by the day; first class references.

141 DELANCEY ST., REAR HOUSE.—A YOUNG German woman as seamstress in an American family; can sew by machine or hand; would make herself generally useful; unexceptional references given if required. Inquire for DRESSMAKER.

171 EAST 62D ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A RESPECTable widow woman wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day in private families as dressmaker; good cutter and fitter.

219 WEST 18TH ST.—A DRESSMAKER WISHES A few more engagements by the day in families; can cut, fit and trim well; country no objection.

312 3D AV., BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS.—A young woman as seamstress, by the week or month; would like to go to the country; can sew on all kinds of machines and is a good hand sewer. Call for two days.

317 EAST 21ST ST., BETWEEN 1ST AND 2D AVS.—A competent dressmaker and trimmer, lately disengaged, would like a few more customers by the day or week, or would go the country for a month. Call for two days.

430 4TH AV., BETWEEN 29TH AND 30TH STS.—A first class artiste wishes work by the day, week or at home; stylish trimmer; sewing done by Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to leave the city. Call on or address DRESSMAKER.

806 6TH AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH STS., first floor.—A competent dressmaker, who fits perfectly, cutting and basting a specialty, to go out by the day or week or work at house; would take a position. Call or address DRESSMAKER.

A DRESSMAKER, WHO IS A FIRST CLASS FITTER and designer, wants a position. Address DRESSMAKER, box 228 Herald office, for three days.

A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER WISHES A FEW more customers by the day; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine; terms $2. Address Miss K., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,255 Broadway.

A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER—HAVING A Wheeler & Wilson machine, wants employment by the day in families; would like to go into the country for a few weeks. Address A. M. A., Herald Uptown Branch office.

A FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKER GOES OUT BY the day; cuts, fits and trims in the latest style. Address VICTORIA, Herald office.

General Housework, &c.

153 SULLIVAN ST., TOP FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman to do kitchen work in a restaurant, or would work in a laundry by the day and find her own lodging.

Housekeepers, &c.

90 DELANCEY ST., NEAR ORCHARD.—AS HOUSEkeeper in a hotel or boarding school, in or out of the city.

98 GREENWICH AV.—A LADY AS HOUSEKEEPER in a gentleman's family; reference given and required. Call between the hours of 9 and 3.

101 WEST 22D ST.—A LADY OF LONG EXPERIence and unexceptionable reference as housekeeper, either in a hotel or gentleman's family. Address S. A. H.

106 AMITY ST.—A RESPECTABLE LADY AS housekeeper for a widower.

213 BARROW ST., JERSEY CITY.—A YOUNG WOman as housekeeper in a family where there are but few children.

318 4TH ST., JERSEY CITY.—A WIDOW LADY would like the position of housekeeper in a small family. Terms of a good home more of an object than salary. Address Mrs. E. GOODS.

326 DEGRAW ST., NEAR COURT, BROOKLYN.—A middle aged woman as housekeeper, or to take charge of an invalid, or would make herself generally useful; can fill any capacity; is a competent person; a good home most desirable; best reference. Call for one week. Mrs. K.

554 BEDFORD AV., BROOKLYN.—A RESPECTable lady as housekeeper in a small family or widower's; is willing to assist with household duties; best reference given. Call on or address E. R., for three days.

A LADY WITHOUT ENCUMBRANCE, HAVING SUFficient handsome furniture to furnish a first class house, would like to meet with a party of gentlemen who would become responsible for the rent, or would take a position as housekeeper. Address M. R., box 119 Herald Uptown Branch office.

A LADY DESIRES SOME POSITION OF TRUST OR as situation as housekeeper. Address M. V. L., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

AN EDUCATED NEW ENGLAND LADY, A STRANger in the city, desires a position as housekeeper; a widower's family preferred. Address J. MORTON, Herald office.

A WIDOW LADY OF GOOD SOCIAL POSITION, with the best of city references, would like the position of housekeeper with a family of means, and would take charge of one or two children; the comfort of a good home more of an object than salary; none but parties of the highest standing need reply. Address Mrs. U. R. S., box 133 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WISHES TO MAKE AN ENGAGEMENT FOR THE 1st or middle of September, a practical housekeeper and thorough worker in every respect, understanding dressmaking and family sewing with the use of machine, would like to meet with a family or party going to California or some of the far Western cities; good reference. Address, corner Seventh ave. and 23d st., 2 o'clock, being employed during the day, WEST, Herald Uptown Branch office.

Laundresses, &c.

110 GREENWICH AV., NEAR 13TH ST.—A RESpectable woman wishes to take in washing of private families or gentlemen; good references.

132 WEST 30TH ST.—A YOUNG COLORED WO man wishes gentlemen's and ladies washing, or would take family washing; good reference if required.

147 EAST 41ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to take washing to her own house or go out by the day; best city reference.

218 THOMPSON ST.—AN EXPERIENCED COLORED laundress solicits washing and ironing to do at home; terms reasonable. Mrs. J. H. BROWN.

321 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A RESPECtable woman to go out to do day's work or take in washing.

332 EAST 3D ST., FIRST FLOOR.—WANTED washing and ironing by the dozen or by the month; good reference. Inquire for Mrs. MOORE.

402 WEST 31ST ST., SECOND FLOOR BACK.—A respectable woman desires gentlemen's and families' washing; is an excellent and experienced laundress and understands her business; references.

409 EAST 12TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECtable woman wishes the washing of a few gentlemen or families; no objection to go out by the day; best references.

1,156 3D AV., BETWEEN 87TH AND 88TH STS., two top floor.—First class laundresses to go out two days every week steady; pulling, fluting and all fine work done in the neatest manner; no objection to go a short distance down town.

Nurses, &c.

4 WASHINGTON PLACE.—AS FIRST CLASS INfant's nurse; best city references. Can be seen at her former employer's for two days.

111 WEST 33D ST.—A LADY WILL TAKE A FEmale child at her home, from two to six years of age; will give it a mother's care.

112 EAST 22D ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out as sick nurse by the week or month. Call for two days.

1661 BOWERY, FRAME STORE.—A RESPECTABLE German girl to go as nurse or attendant to Californta or West; is excellent on sea; can take the entire charge of children; best references. Call or address for three days.

305 WEST 29TH ST.—A LADY DESIRES TO TAKE care of a baby and to bring it up on the bottle, at her own home; has no children or her own.

A LADY WISHES A RE-ENGAGEMENT AS LADY'S nurse; is clever and patient; well recommended; terms $10 weekly. Address M. N., 578 Hicks st., South Brooklyn.

A WET NURSE WANTED TO TAKE A NEW BORN baby to her own home, to be well taken care of. Address M. A. C., station D.

Miscellaneous.

A LADY OF CULTURE AND REFINEMENT DEsires a position to assist in a gentleman's home hold or would travel with an invalid lady; very highest reference. Address for one week Mrs. L. E. F., box 113 Herald office.

A LADY DESIRES TO RETURN TO ENGLAND; would take charge of children or go as companion to a lady. Address C. A., box 862 Bridgeport Post office, Conn.

AN ILL-LOOKING AND UNGRACEFUL YOUNG WOman wants something to do; have mercy. Address FORLORN, Herald Uptown Branch office.

AN EDUCATED LADY OF EXPERIENCE WISHES a situation as companion or nurse to an invalid lady or nursery governess; no objection to travelling. Address Mrs. GOODRICH, Morrisown, N. J.

WANTED—BY A SMART, INTELLIGENT WOMAN, accustomed to the sea, a position as stewardess on a first class steamer, or as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; best reference. Address WOOD, Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

Intelligence Offices.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSITIONS, Cable and trustworthy, constantly found at 318 Bowery; entrance on Bleecker st. Mrs. LOWE.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A DANISH LADY, PROFICIENT IN THE FRENCH and Italian languages, and in the art of oil painting, desires a position as teacher or governess, or as travelling companion and interpreter to a lady intending to spend the Winter in France or Italy; refers to the Danish Legation as to personal character and professional capacity. Address A. S., box 656 New York Post office.

A LADY COPYIST, TRANSLATOR AND SKETCH writer desires employment. Letters written and lessons given in French and English, music and drawing. Mrs. H., 780 3d av., near 48th st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A.—100 OPERATORS TO WORK AT HOME TO PAY A. for first class sewing machines by instalments; instruction free. 21 Astor place and 142 East 8th st.

ANY LADY SUITABLE FOR A MODEL OF "AMERica." Address ARTIST, box 212 Herald office, enclosing photograph, &c.; strictest confidence observed.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT A NUMBER OF FIRST class cloakmakers. Apply at the 9th st. entrance; Broadway, 4th av. and 10th st.

A. T. STEWART & CO. WANT SEVERAL FIRST class dressmakers. Apply at the Manager's desk, Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

A FIRST CLASS MILLINER WANTED—AT CLARK & McLAUGHAN'S, 637 6th av.

AN EXPERIENCED SALESLADY WANTED IN flower department; none but those who understand the business need apply; state last place and salary. Address FLOWERS, Herald office.

A FIRST CLASS TRIMMER AND TWO OR THREE good milliners wanted immediately. C. M. O'MEY, 59 East 14th st.

A FIRST CLASS SALESWOMAN WANTED—TO TAKE charge of our flower and feather department; must have best city references; also experienced saleslades for our underwear and corset departments. STERN BROTHERS, 537 6th av.

A.—LADIES ARE INVITED TO TAKE ANY KIND OF A. sewing machine they like and work eight hours in shop, or take flannel or white shirts, &c., home, and pay only a small part down, and leave small sums every week to pay for the machine, and get cash for work. FINEBURY GARMENT MANUFACTORY, 105 Chambers st.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—WANTED, A FORELADY in an artificial flower business; only those who are competent in the business and can give best reference need apply; also, some good branchers. Inquire at S. FRIEDEMANN'S, 22 Division street, near Bowery.

BONNET FRAME MAKERS AND WIRERS WANTED at KUGLER & HYNES', 534 Broadway.

BONNET FRAME MAKERS WANTED—GOOD HANDS only. Apply to J. WHITEHOUSE & CO., 50 Bleecker street.

DYERS AND STARCHERS WANTED—FOR BUCKram and mosquito netting. A. & G. McLEAN, 259 West 23d st., near 8th av.

EXPERIENCED HANDS WANTED—ON LADIES' fancy velvet hats. SCHULTZ & HECHT, 95 Mercer st.

FIRST CLASS MILLINERS WANTED—AT M. C. DOUGALL'S, 20 East 15th st. Call Monday, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

GIRLS WHO UNDERSTAND HOW TO SEW CHILdren's cloaks and hoods wanted. 53 Franklin st., up stairs.

GOOD OPERATORS ON GROVER & BAKER'S MAchine, to braid, embroider and make up flannel sacks, hoods, &c. Apply on third loft 403 Broadway.

HAT TRIMMERS WANTED—ON FINE VELVET HATS for ladies and children; also good finishers on cloth hats and caps, at REYNOLDS' 630, Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A WIDOWER WISHES the services of a lady in above capacity; must be young, refined and capable. Address, with full particulars and where the applicant may be seen (none others noticed), T. B. D., box 174 Herald office.

LADIES—WORK FURNISHED AT HOME TO PAY for Wood, Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines on instalments; instruction free. NEW YORK MACHINE STITCHING COMPANY, 361 3d av., near 26th st.

MILLINERS WANTED.—TWO FIRST CLASS TRIMmers. Apply to M. T. HIGGINS, 126 6th av., or at their new store, 47 West 14th st.

SEVERAL COMPETENT SALESLADIES FOR A first class house, in the corset, ribbon and trimming and fancy goods deparment; also a few as stockkeepers to learn. Address, giving former place of employment, &c., F. E. F., Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

THE WHOLE ART OF CUTTING AND FITTING taught thoroughly for $10, and warranted to give perfect satisfaction; easy terms of instruction if desired this month. Agents wanted. Parisian formula. 219 6th av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MILLINERY SALESlady; none others need apply; a permanent situation. Mrs. M. DOWNEY, 293½ 6th av.

WANTED—GIRLS TO SEW ON HOWE'S SEWING machines; good wages. Inquire at 55 Warren st., first floor.

WANTED—100 FIRST CLASS CLOAK AND SUIT hands; none but good workers need apply. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Broadway and 19th st.

WANTED—A GOOD FRENCH COOK AND FRENCH nurse to take care of a baby, bringing good references. Apply at 48 Washington av.

WANTED—GIRLS TO SEW ON LIGHT WORK BY hand. Inquire at 55 Warren st., first floor.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 607 Lexington av.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS MILLINER AND TRIMmer; French preferred. Apply at Miles. LYONS & MOUNTOUDY, 27 Union square.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—TWENTY EXPERIENCED dressmakers. None but those capable of working on wedding orders need apply. Call for three days on Mme. L. MAURICE, 119 West 23d st.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL, ABOUT 16 YEARS OF age, for light housework, in a private family; one who can appreciate a good home; good wages given. Call at 54 Market st., Monday, after 9 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER, AS AN assistant foreman, to go South; none but competent parties need apply at C. DE LIEGE, at Austin, Thorp & Co.'s, 380 Broadway.

WANTED—A WET NURSE; MUST BE GOOD AND healthy, and have a fresh, full breast of milk; one who understands the care of a child and will go South for the Winter will get a good situation by addressing box 5,994 Post office, stating where she can be seen.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS OPERATORS ON WHEELer & Wilson's and Grover & Baker's sewing machines. LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and Twentieth st. Entrance to workroom in 20th st.

WANTED—A FEW EXPERIENCED OPERATORS ON the Willcox & Gibbs' machine for lace work. Apply to RODGER BACON & CO., 304 Canal st. No work given out.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED PAPER COLLAR HANDS; liberal wages paid. Apply at 80 Centre st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Call for two days at 138 East 17th st.

WANTED—A GOOD DRESSMAKER AND OPERATOR upon Wheeler & Wilson machine. Apply Monday morning, prepared to work, at 48 West 10th st., between 5th and 6th ave.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS TRIMMER; NONE other need apply; steady situation to a competent person. Inquire at 270 6th av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT NURSE, TO TAKE charge of an infant; also a cook; both to go to Elizabeth, N. J. Apply with references, from 10 to 11 A. M. Monday morning, at 125 William st.

WANTED—TWO NEAT, SKILFUL OPERATORS ON Singer and Wheeler & Wilson machines. GROSZFELD & CO., 551 Pearl st., third floor.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, OF GENTEEL AD-dress and pleasing address, having experience, to exhibit an article of merit at the American Institute Fair. Address MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 104 John street.

WANTED—ON A FARM, ABOUT TWO HOURS FROM New York city, a middle-aged woman for general housework in a small family. One who wants a good home and steady employment may apply to National Mills, 307 10th av., before 11 and after 2 o'clock, for one week.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED MILLINERS AND TRIMmers. Apply at 872 Broadway.

WANTED—A GIRL AS CHAMBERMAID AND TO assist with the general housework in a small family. Apply at 842 Lexington av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SALESWOMAN FOR flowers, feathers and millinery goods; none need apply but those thoroughly acquainted with the business. A. SELIG, 813 Broadway.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS ON GENTLEmen's shirts. Good work and from $12 to $15 weekly. FLEISCH & ARON, 674½ and 676½ Broadway.

WANTED—A WET NURSE, FOR A CHILD SEVEN weeks old; a respectable woman, well recommended, would find it a pleasant place; also wanted, a thoroughly capable nurse, for a boy 18 months old. Address S. P. SNOW, box 191 Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, OF EXPERIENCE AND education, to take supervision of a child of eight years; to one who has a mother or other relatives who would rent the dwelling belonging to the child this opportunity would afford both pleasant employment and a handsome dwelling place near the city; the house is large, new and finely furnished, and there would be no objection to her taking other pupils; rent low. Address, giving best of references, EDUCATION, Herald office.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN COOK IN A SMALL private family. Call at 63 West 35th st.

100 OPERATORS.—WORK GIVEN OUT ON LAwhich undergarments. ADAM ST. PONDS, 162 East 8th st., between Broadway and 4th av. Bring sample.

500 CLOAK AND SUIT MAKERS WANTED. Also a buttonhole operator on Singer's machine. Apply at H. B. GAFLIN & CO.'S workrooms, 23 Thomas st.

500 HANDS WANTED ON BUSTLES.—WORK given out, learners taken, at 44 COLBY'S, 72 West 16th st., three doors west of University place.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A BOY, 16 YEARS OF AGE, IS DESIROUS OF OBtaining a situation in a first class real estate office; salary no object. Address P. T., box 160 Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN, HAVING SOME KNOWLEDGE OF tending bar, wishes a situation in a first class sample room to finish his business. Address A. Y. C. R., Herald office.

MECHANICS, MANUFACTURERS OR OTHERS.—A young man, having but one lower limb, unfortunately no line of work, wife, three children, wants suitable work and wages; quick learner. Address A. C. B., 49 East 31st st.

WANTED—BY A RELIABLE MAN, GOING TO SCOTland in October, the agency of a good Sewing Machine; good city security. Address for one week, with full particulars, B., box 151 Herald Uptown Branch office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (PROTESTANT) AGED 23, a situation as private waiter, with a first class family; no objection to travel; unexceptionable reference and security. Address for two days COMPETENCE, box 164 New England Hotel, Bowery, corner of Bayard st.

WANTED—BY A BOY, 18 YEARS OLD, A POSITION as bartender; best reference given. Address G., box 161 Herald office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, A situation in a brewery or wine and spirit store; highest references. Address C. H. S., box 160 Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

ACCOUNTS — EIGHT LANGUAGES — ARREARS written up; books opened, kept, examined or balanced; references. JAMES COX, 47 Wall street, third floor.

A SALESMAN, JUST STARTING FOR INDIANA, Ohio and Pennsylvania, and dealing with book trade, would add sample of books or small articles suitable for holidays, that would meet with ready sale, on commission. Address A. C. Y., Herald office, with particulars.

A YOUNG MAN, GERMAN, WHO SPEAKS AND writes pretty well English and French, desires a situation as clerk. Address C. F. W., box 156 Herald office.

A FEW MORE SMART SALESMEN WANTED IMMEdiately, at No. 7 Murray st., room 2.

A FIRST CLASS CASHIER AND BOOKKEEPER wanted—Those used to the leather and finding business preferred. Address, with references, LEATHER, Herald office.

A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation in a first class house of business as clerk, bookkeeper, secretary, &c.; thoroughly qualified and unexceptionable testimonials; would give $1,000 security if required. Address EPSILON, Herald office.

A YOUNG MAN (GERMAN) OF GOOD BUSINESS experience, wishes to obtain a situation in a wholesale house or office, city or country, with the view to improve himself in the English language. Address K., box 24 station D.

A TRAVELLING SALESMAN IN WHOLESALE wines, liquors, 15 years on road, extensive connections, city and country, will work well for importing house keeping general line, also, house distilled. Address ALPHA, box 130 Herald office.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN—FIRST CLASS SALESMAN—wishes a situation in either wholesale clothing or dry goods house; is well up in the trade and obtain a first class Southern trade, especially in clothing; has lived there since '63, and where his influence and acquaintance are unsurpassed among general merchants. Address MERCHANT, box 114 Herald office.

BOOKKEEPING.—WANTED,—I WILL INSTRUCT practically, no theory, a few young men in bookkeeping, mercantile calculations, penmanship, &c., at my house, Brooklyn, 7 to 10 P. M.; near three blocks cars and ferries; terms moderate. Address COLLINS, box 140 Herald office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF GOOD habits, willing to go a short distance in the country. Address, with references, J. E. D., box 1,613 Post office.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—FOR A FIRST CLASS store in Brooklyn; one who is thoroughly competent, industrious and of steady character; salary and situation permanent. Address, with reference, COMPETENT, box 105 Herald office.

DRUG CLERK.—A YOUNG, SINGLE MAN, WITH good references, can apply at 69 Atlantic st., Brooklyn. German preferred.

DRUG CLERKS.—TWO UNMARRIED, THOROUGHLY qualified pharmaceutists, of unquestionable personal character, wanted in a Broadway store; one for night duty. Address, stating acquirements, DRUGS, box 132 Herald office.

EXPERIENCED SHIPPING CLERK WANTED—FOR two months. Address, with references and experience, WHOLESALE NOTIONS, Herald office.

SALESMAN WANTED.—WANTED, A FIRST CLASS young man, posted in city curtain and linen trade, to take charge of a department in a Western city. Address for one week GAGER, St. Nicholas Hotel, city, with references.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL EDUCATED young man, in any capacity of trust, as Secretary, Correspondent, Bookkeeper, Copyist, &c. Employment, rather than high salary, a desideratum; references and security good. Address AUGUSTINE, 42 Grove street.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER IN A first class produce or commission house, by a man of good business knowledge, understanding double entry bookkeeping thoroughly; can control consignments of produce. Address J. M., box 2,760 Herald office.

START AT ONCE ON $25—A MANUFACTURING business worth $100 a week.—First come, first served. See PATENTEE, 135 West 30th st., near 6th av.

TWO FIRST CLASS SALESMEN WANTED—AT J. J. O'NEIL'S boot and shoe store, 380 Bowery.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER IN a produce commission house; one acquainted with the business preferred; must be an expert and well recommended. Address, with reference, salary expected, &c., MASON, box 134 Herald office.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, FROM 17 TO 20 YEARS old, as collecting clerk in a real estate office; must be furnished with best references for sobriety and honesty; apply for three days, at 95 Henry st., to JAMES CORCORAN.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS CLERK IN RETAIL coal business; must have knowledge of bookkeeping. Address, stating salary expected, references, &c., box 3,026 Post office, New York.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED FURNITURE SALESman; one who understands furniture thoroughly, with good references. Address MARTIN, box 151 Herald office, with reference and salary expected.

WANTED—A TEA SALESMAN FOR CITY TRADE, with one having a large acquaintance with retail grocers; a liberal arrangement will be made. Address TEAS, Herald office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, IN A RETAIL HAT store. Address 189 6th av.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN, TO LEARN THE DRY goods trade. LORD & TAYLOR, Broadway and 20th st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS SALESmen; those speaking German and English preferred. Apply to-day at 299 and on Monday at 315 Grand st., Williamsburg. S. STERNBERG.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRUG STORE, A Carpenter. None other need address PACKAGE, Herald office.

WANTED—MANAGING CLERK FOR LAW OFFICE; must understand real estate. Address ELDON, Herald office.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS RETAIL DRY GOODS salesman. Apply, with references, to A. J. DEXTER, 256 Columbia st., corner Carroll, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—IN A GERMAN IMPORTING HOUSE, A competent man for German and English correspondence and to assist on books. Address, with reference, Post office box 2,762.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN WHO HAS HAD experience in packing and entering orders, in a publishing house. Address, giving reference, age, nativity and wages expected, ALPHA, Herald office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT CORRESPONDING clerk. Address, with references, age and salary desired, C. B. & CO., Herald office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK, IN A DRY GOODS jobbing house; none but experienced men need apply. Address box 4,442 Post office.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE SALESMAN FOR A BROADway retail clothing store. Address, with reference, C. L., Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN TO ACT AS GENERAL SALESman and make himself generally useful in a wholesale confectionery. Address, stating salary required and references, &c., S. W. C., Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, lately from Europe, as a wholesale house as correspondent in the Russian, French or German language, or any suitable employment. Address O. N., Herald office.

2 SALESMEN HAVING AN ACQUAINTANCE WITH the purchasing agents of railroad companies can hear of a good opportunity by addressing W. C., Herald office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

A MARRIED GERMAN DESIRES A SITUATION AS gardener; understands farming and the care of a grain house. Address and refers to Hanft Brothers, 795 Broadway.

A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS DISPOSED OF HIS horses wishes to procure a situation for his coachman, who is well worthy of it. Call on or address COACHMAN, 136 East 32d st.

A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT YOUNG MAN wishes a situation as coachman; best city reference. Call at or address No. 1 West 36th st.

GARDENER'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED German; thoroughly acquainted with grapery, greenhouse, landscaping and vegetables. Owners of first class places address A. B. C., box 103 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, FOR AN UNMARRIED English gardener, lately landed; steady workman; good reference. Address G. T., care B. K. Bliss & Sons, 23 Park place, New York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND GARdener, by a single man; can milk and make himself useful; good reference from last employer. Address R. R., box 101 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; A FIRST class driver and groom; obliging and willing; for sobriety and industry will give best city references. Address JAMES, box 240 Herald office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OF A GENtleman's place, by an intelligent young German man of steady and sober habits and experienced in all branches of gardening; best references. Address S. S., Astoria Post office, L. I.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE AUSTRAlian Linniment; daily increasing in demand. Apply at depot, 58 Dey st.

A DEMAND.—MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS, LEARN Telegraphy, $40. We are prepared to give position.—THOMPSON'S College, 20 Fourth avenue, opposite Cooper Institute. Day and evening; no vacation.

ADVERTISING AGENT WANTED—IMMEDIATELY in a new field, on a newspaper. Address C. H., box 3,792 Post office.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SOLICIT LIFE INSURANCE. Apply at the Republic Life Insurance Company's, 409 Broadway.

AGENTS SELLING THE NOTION TOY BOOK AND news trades can make from 10 to 30 per cent on this fall's trip selling campaign badges. This is the liveliest campaign ever known. Card or samples weighs 3 ounces. F. C. RICHARDS & CO., 67 Murray st., New York.

A SMART MAN WANTED—WHO IS ACCUSTOMED to superintend and make himself generally useful in a ladies' linen collar and cuff factory. Only those who have been in a manufacturing establishment before, and are steady, reliable and have good references, need apply to G. SIDENBERG & CO., 305 Canal st.

BOY WANTED—ABOUT 16 YEARS OF AGE, RESIding with his parents; must have good references and not be afraid of work. Such only may apply from 8 to 10 A. M. ORCUTT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 33 Murray st.

CANVASSERS WANTED—LADIES OR GENTLEMEN. Call on J. W. ESTABROOK, room 7, Sun Building.

CHECK BOYS WANTED—AT LORD & TAYLOR'S, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

LAD WANTED—IN A CLOTH HOUSE; ONE WHO resides with his parents and is willing may find permanent employment. Address B. G. S., box 567 Post office, New York.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CHARGE OF a coal yard. Apply, with references, at 144 East 16th st., between 2 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—A MAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with running tar and benzole stills. Address H. C. JAMES, care of W. W. Sharpe & Co., Tribune Building, New York.

WANTED—A SMART YOUNG MAN, WHO UNDERstands order cooking. 389 East 10th st.

WANTED—A BOY 17 OR 18 YEARS OF AGE TO AT-tend a stationery store. Address JOHN M. POLLOCK & CO., 547 3d av.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, ONE THOROughly acquainted with the city, and has had some experience in procuring bills of lading. Address MERCHANT, in handwriting of applicant, stating references, &c., Herald office.

WANTED—A MAN AND A BOY WHO HAVE SOME knowledge of the hardware business, and who are willing to make themselves useful generally. Apply at 24 and 26 Wooster street.

WANTED—A MAN TO TAKE CARE OF AND DRIVE a team; wages $16 per week. JOHN McGRATH, Undertaker, 61 Carmine st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE MEN TO SELL THE Elias Howe sewing machine; a salary of $10 per week and commission on all sales. 170 Grove st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A FEW ENERGETIC AND CAPABLE men to travel and take orders for a lamp house. Address, with references, box 3,109 Post office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT BARkeeper; one who can furnish city recommended. Address, in own handwriting F., box 201 Herald office.

WANTED—A BOY, WITH GOOD REFERENCES, TO run errands and make himself generally useful. Apply, between 8 and 9 o'clock A. M., 40 Mercer st.

A. BACHARACH & CO.

AUCTION.—CLINTON B. OSGOOD, AUCTIONEER. OSGOOD & CO. will sell, at their salerooms, 126 Chambers street, near College place, TUESDAY, August 27, 10½ A. M., elegant Household Furniture. Details in time.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD Furniture to-morrow, Monday morning, commencing at 11 o'clock. LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer, will dispose of all the Furniture contained in private residence S. H. Martin's Clock, 4th floor, 44 Park row, Chairs, Mirrors, Chamber Suit, Library and Drawing-room Suits, Buffet, China, &c., &c. Terms cash lots by catalogue. For particulars see Monday's Herald.

AUCTION SALE.—ON THURSDAY, AUGUST 29, AT 11 o'clock, at the elegant residence, 359 West Twenty-third street, all the superb Household Furniture belonging to Miss Helen Josephine Mansfield. Pianoforte, Paintings, Wilton, Velvet Carpets, Silverware, Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO.—WEDNESDAY, August 28, at 1 o'clock P. M., at 49 8-10 Fourth Portland street, between Myrtle and De Kalb avenues, Brooklyn, handsome Furniture, in excellent order; rich Gas Fixtures, walnut Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Sets; Carpets, Oilcloths, &c., &c.

BEST PAYING HOTEL IN THE SOUTH FOR SALE. The Yarboro House, in the city of Raleigh, North Carolina, of all Southern hotels between Baltimore and New Orleans the most liberally patronized by the travelling public, will be sold on Saturday, 31st August instant, for division between the heirs-at-law of the late Colonel Red Yarboro. An opportunity for hotel men; long credit; terms liberal. WILLIAM R. POOL, Executor.

BY MAX BAYERSDORFER, AUCTIONEER.—SELLS to-morrow (Monday), 177 Spring, corner Thompson street, Household Furniture, positively by lot. Dealers invited. MAX BAYERSDORFER'S office, 245 Bowery.

BY JOHN A. DUN, AUCTIONEER.—WILL SELL TOmorrow (Monday), 10½ o'clock, No. 322 Bowery, the entire lease of the first class Ice Cream and Confectionery Saloon; sale positive.

EDWARD PETTINGER, AUCTIONEER, SALESROOM 77 Eighth avenue, sells Monday, 10½ o'clock, Furniture contained private residence 414 West Twenty-eighth street, consisting Parlor, Bedroom, Dining Rooms, all his fine Furniture contained in his private house 315 West Twenty-second street, including Beds and Sundries. This is an opportunity seldom offered to parties about buying fine furniture, not much used and in fine order. The usual assortment of a first class sale will be found. No auctioneers or dealers required. Also Gilbert Piano and Melodeon.

MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS—CARPETS, Furniture, Bedding, &c. DALEY & CUNNINGHAM, 384 and 386 Third avenue, near Twenty-eighth street. Prices lower than any other house in the city.

PARLOR BEDS, PAYNE, PLIMPTON AND OTHERS' cheapest and best, readily and instantaneously adjusted, changed to handsome parlor pieces and very comfortable as beds. Sold on easy monthly instalments. 144 Bleecker street, near South Fifth avenue.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE OF FOUR ROOMS FOR sale, very cheap. Apply, after 12 o'clock, at 12 Fourth avenue, for three days.

CLOTHING.

AT THE UPTOWN ESTABLISHMENT, 813 SIXTH avenue, near Forty-sixth street.—Wanted immediately, 200 pairs cast-off Pants; also 100 Overcoats; can pay for them from $1 to $3; Coats from $2 to $20; Pants, $1 to $20; and Dresses from $5 to $60; also Carpets. Address Mr. or Mrs. FLATTO.

ASTROLOGY.

A.—MADAME LA BLANCHE, THE GREAT UNRIvalled business and medical clairvoyant. 115 West Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues

ATTENTION!—CONSULTATIONS ON BUSINESS Lawsuits, Enemies, Losses, Absent Friends, Love, Marriage, Sickness and Death. Any person unsatisfied. 621 Sixth avenue. Madame SINGHI, Clairvoyant.

MISS WELLINGTON, 101 SIXTH AVENUE, CAN BE consulted on all affairs of life, business, love and marriages. Lucky numbers given.

MRS. MILES, 23 IRVING PLACE, MEDICAL AND Business Clairvoyant, locates and prescribes for diseases without questioning; gives reliable information on political, financial, social and other affairs; best references.

$100,000 REWARD FOR ANY ONE WHO CAN equal Mrs. A. L. VANSISE, Business Clairvoyant and Spiritualist; tells everything—name and day of marriage; no satisfaction no pay. 621 Second avenue, corner Thirty-fourth street.

SALES AT AUCTION.

ARCH. JOHNSTON, AUCTIONEER. Office and salesroom 37 Nassau street, opposite the Post office. Household Furniture, Sewing Machines, &c. JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL will sell on Monday, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom 37 Nassau street, a large assortment of genteel Household Furniture, Carpets, Parlor and Bedroom Suits, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture, &c.; Office Furniture, Standing and Sitting Desks, Stools, Office Clock, Oilcloths, &c. Also 50 Sewing Machines in perfect order ready for immediate use. Also about 200 yards English Oilcloth, nearly new. Also, 75 elegant French plate Pier, Mantel and Chamber Mirrors, in black walnut and gilt frames; two dozen mahogany and walnut Chairs. Samples.

ALLEN B. MINER, AUCTIONEER, salesroom 95 Chambers and 77 Reade streets. ALLEN B. MINER & SON, Sales at Store, late Henry H. Leeds & Miner (established 1847).

ALBERT B. WALDRON, AUCTIONEER, Salesroom 108 Liberty place, 111 Cedar and 26 Church sts. PARLOR SUITS AND TABLES. ON MONDAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, WALDRON & COOK will sell, for account of whom it may concern, to pay advances and storage, 7 Walnut Parlor Suits, 28 Extension Tables, 7 Centre Tables. Sale positive without limit or reserve. ON WEDNESDAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF A FIRST CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENCE, FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, WORKS OF ART, &c.

ASSIGNEES' SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—UNLESS otherwise disposed of I shall sell at public auction on Tuesday, 2d day of September, 1872, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at 31